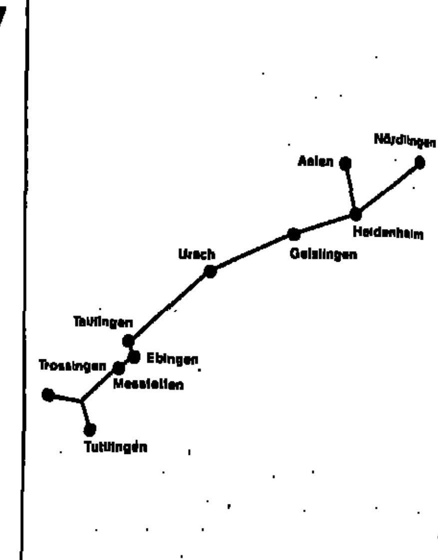
Routes to tour in Germany



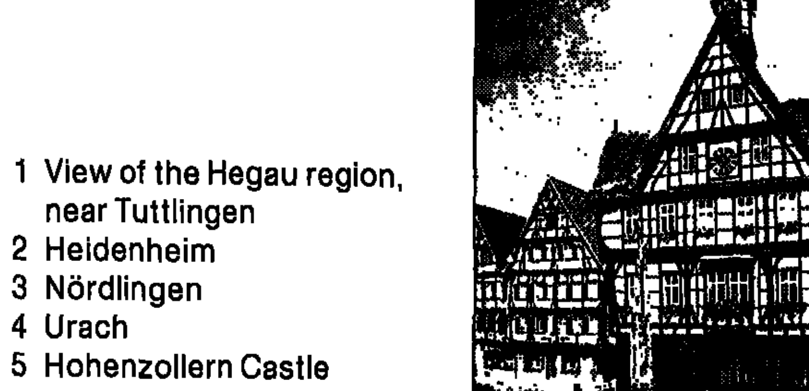
The Swabian Alb Route

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family.

Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

1 View of the Hegau region, near Tuttlingen
2 Heidenheim
3 Nördlingen
4 Urach
5 Hohenzollern Castle



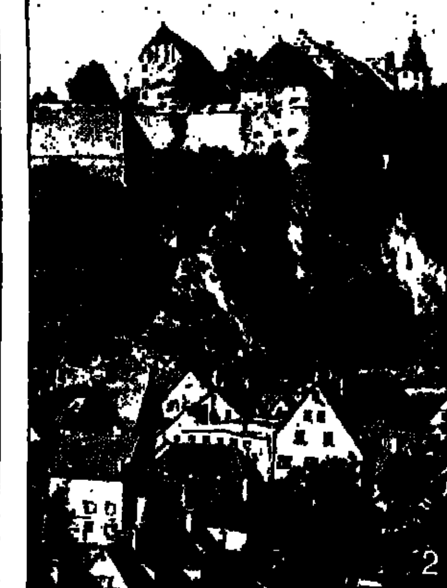




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The German Tribune

Hamburg, 19 June 1988
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Nato's defence spending remains tough issue

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Complaints by the USA that the Nato allies in Europe are not paying their share of defence spending continue.

The sting has often been taken out of the criticism by statistics and reasoned argument.

But Europeans are now finding it increasingly difficult to stomach the accusations.

Following the Nato Defence Ministers meeting this unpalatable topic is bound to find its way onto the agenda of the spring meeting of Nato's Foreign Ministers in Madrid this month.

A solution is not in sight. In fact, the more Americans are forced to reduce their dangerously high budget deficit as well as their defence spending, the greater Washington's pressure on their European allies will be to fill the resultant gaps in the western defence system and take a greater share of the common burden.

The farmers whose livelihood is threatened in the American mid-west and the assembly workers in Detroit whose jobs are threatened by European Community imports do not yet seem to have noticed that the Europeans have already done so.

European defence spending has *been slowly but surely increasing over* the past 15 years.

The US defence budget, on the other hand, has fluctuated a lot under the Ford, Carter, and Reagan administrations. Per capita defence spending over this time in the USA has fallen by three per cent.

There is every indication that the USA is going to find it extremely difficult to meet defence spending targets *in future*.

Washington expects [illegible] *cut in military spending over the next* five years.

Americans can still underpin their demands on European allies by pointing towards the fact that they *spend* 6.5 per cent of their GNP on defence, as opposed to a figure of only 3.5 per cent in Europe.

These figures, however, present a distorted picture.

The USA's defence budget has to cover the military commitments of a superpower, including nuclear intercontinental missiles, SDI research, the costs of military advisers in Honduras, air bases on the Philippines and GIs in Berlin.

In Europe, on the other hand, Europeans provide 95 per cent of all divisions, 90 per cent of the artillery, and 80 per cent of the tanks.

Europeans have assumed their fair *share of tasks, costs and risks*. Their share of the contributions made to the alliance is substantial.

It hasn't so much been the military officials in the Pentagon who have kept on raising the burden-sharing issue, but the US politicians in the presidential election campaign.

In politics, however, psychology is *sometimes more important than facts*.

Things such as the sending home of the 410st US squadron from Spain and the unnecessary and provocative decision by the Danish parliament not to allow warships equipped with nuclear weapons to sail into Danish ports have noticeably annoyed the American public.

The incoming Nato secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, who will be taking up his post in July, is not going to find it easy to prevent the dispute over burden-sharing from having an adverse effect on the alliance.

He can hardly count on getting more money for the military. The European taxpayer will find it difficult to understand why he should pay more money for armament at a time of increasing detente.

Even after medium-range nuclear *missiles have been scrapped in Europe* it would be wrong to jump for joy.

The military superiority of the Warsaw Pact, especially in the expensive field of conventional forces, still represents a threat to Europe.

The Europeans must try to prevent a gradual loss of their defensive capability.

This could be done by allocating funds more efficiently and stepping up military cooperation in the alliance.

A decisive aspect, however, is to *complement the reduction of medium-range* missiles by ensuring disarmament in the conventional field.

This would lead to a greater balance of military power and to more stability.

Both Americans and Europeans cannot afford not to make progress in this field. *Thomas Gack*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 June 1988)



Nato foreign ministers meet in Madrid. From left Leo Tindemans (Belgium), Hans-Dietrich Genscher (Germany) and Hans van den Broek (Holland). (Photo: dpa)

Foreign ministers look at security, Soviet reforms

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Nato Foreign Ministers began their spring meeting in Madrid by discussing the Warsaw Pact countries, especially the Soviet Union.

Interest focused on its approach to economic problems and on the implications of Gorbachov's reforms.

The outgoing Nato secretary-general, Lord Carrington, warned alliance partners *not to risk chances of further progress* in East-West relations by exaggerating efforts towards detente.

Carrington stressed that the retention of the vital transatlantic alliance, adequate defence capability and a balanced policy of negotiation with the Soviet Union and its partners are absolutely essential.

Success so far would not have been possible without a firm and united stance.

This had to be made clear to an impatient *public which expected rapid* headway on disarmament.

The difficulties facing Nato, especially that of how to share defence costs, were not dealt with directly during the first day.

But differences of opinion between Britain and the USA had already surfaced during a dinner on the evening before the meeting.

During the dinner, the Foreign Ministers of the three western powers in Berlin discussed Germany and Berlin with the Bonn Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Britain criticised the American intention to establish an additional 21 daily flights to and from Berlin.

US Secretary of State, George Shultz, indicated that Washington would, if necessary, go it alone and develop a national flight schedule.

Italy's Foreign Minister Andreotti stayed in Rome to attend the debate in the Italian parliament on whether Italy should accept the demand by Nato Defence Ministers that the 410st Tactical Fighter-Bomber Squadron of the US Air Force previously stationed near Madrid should now be stationed in Italy.

The squadron *has to leave Spain* next year. The biggest problem is financing any transfer to Italy.

During the meeting of Nato Defence *Ministers in Brussels* in May *rumours* circulated that the DM871m would be taken from the Nato's financing fund for the Nato infrastructure programme. This, apparently, is not true.

The truth was that the American Defence Secretary agreed to this idea, but that the Brussels meeting was unable to decide.

It also failed to reach agreement on fixing the extent of contributions to be made to the Nato infrastructure programme in 1990 and 1991.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland*, 10 June 1988)

IN THIS ISSUE

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Schultz and the mission in Middle East

US Secretary of State, George Shultz, returned from his fourth Middle East mission empty-handed.

Despite his characteristic optimism ("I hope that I get another chance during my period in office") the smiles cannot disguise the fact that all the effort was to no avail.

Even Shultz, a man with tremendous tenacity and patience, has been forced to admit that the will to overcome the age-old Middle East conflict seems to be on the wane.

If even the best intentions fail to bear fruit a twofold question arises: Why has George Shultz adopted the role of a Don Quixote and what lessons can be learnt from his quadruplicate failure?

The answer to the first question is obvious. The reason for the Shultz mission was the Palestinian *intifada*, the mass uprising against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip which began last December.

It was often the predominant news feature on American TV and spread an atmosphere of crisis which virtually demanded some kind of historical peace-keeping feat.

After all, following the Yom Kippur war Henry Kissinger negotiated disengagement agreements (1975); a few years later Jimmy Carter helped shape the famous peace agreement between Cairo and Jerusalem (1979).

These feats were both an incentive and commitment for Shultz.

Admittedly, he may have overlooked one of the diplomatic truths formulated in a book on Camp David by Jimmy Carter's Middle East adviser, William Quandt:

"American leadership was undoubtedly a necessary albeit not sufficient precondition for success. The disputants had to *be willing* to reach agreement."

This insight also provides an answer to the second question: what does the failure of the Shultz mission imply for the future?

First and foremost, care must be taken not to succumb to the temptation of confusing the *process* with the *product*. Diplomatic actionism should not be expected to achieve more than rendered attainable by the constellation of interests of the conflicting parties.

Brokers can only mediate if their clients are genuinely interested in a deal, and if the compromise seems more acceptable than the status quo.

The fact that George Shultz was generally confronted by rejection, ranging from polite to disdainful, shows that, unfortunately, no one was willing to give what the other side demanded as a minimum price.

It also shows that — irrespective of *intifada* — many of those involved in the conflict feel that the present situation is associated with less risks than a deal in which high costs must already be paid today for uncertain profits which can only be reaped tomorrow.

Camp David worked because the deal had greater incentive.

Anwar Sadat was weary of the burden of war, and the "profits" of the deal looked good: the entire Israeli-occupied Sinai.

The Israelis didn't need the desert peninsula and was keen on peace with an Arab country which posed the biggest strategic threat to their security.

Furthermore, Jimmy Carter was able right from the start to negotiate with two leaders, Sadat and Begin, who were the undisputed heads of government in their respective countries.

In the end, *both* leaders were able to present themselves as the winners of the Camp David agreement. The rich harvest had been reaped and, despite compromise, sacred national interests respected.

None of these conditions exist in 1988.

Damascus would have to abandon its role as radical objector, but the regaining of the Golan heights is not apparently an important enough factor.

King Hussein would have to at long last make a decision — either to support negotiations with or without the PLO and for or against a claim to the West Bank.

Since his coronation in 1952, however, he has learnt that a clear course can be deadly. The PLO at any rate is unable to make up its mind. It remains trapped between the promotion of its revolutionary image and pragmatic politics which would recognise Israel's right to exist.

And the Israelis? Although a growing number want to shed the burden of rule over non-Israelis even more people are convinced that peace cannot be bought with land.

They see only the sacrifice and not the possible gain. The politicians are too weak to be able to push through the compromise at home.

Neither Peres nor Shamir are Begin; Hussein could at most take action under the lee of a united Arab world (which is Utopian); and Yassir Arafat, the nominal chairman of a divided PLO, is too weak to actually come to an arrangement with Israel.

George Shultz deserves tremendous respect for continuing to tilt at windmills *despite* all this.

Perhaps he has prevented worse by doing so.

It looks, however, as if he has brought America's prestige to bear in this conflict at the wrong time and that his mission created deceptive hopes which spared the conflicting parties from facing up to harsh realities. In line with the motto: "America will fix it."

Shultz himself described the main lesson at the end of his fourth mission:

"The most important thing is for everyone to shake off illusions and realise that extreme dreams cannot come true."

Josef Joffe

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 9 June 1988)

Gandhi visit to Germany opens a long-overdue link

When India's Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, began his first official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, his country was described as an "interesting partner".

When he left Bonn after his three-day visit Chancellor Kohl announced that the relationship between the two countries had improved substantially.

This is not the usual diplomatic soft-soap. In view of the fact that there was virtually no relationship at all before the visit the use of the word "substantially" says a great deal.

Gandhi's visit was long overdue. At long last the two countries got to know each other better or, as the officialese version put it, "the climate has become much warmer."

Now, the relationship is not limited to the exchange of courtesies. The extension of economic ties and the intensification of political dialogue are on the agenda.

Politically, this means regular consultations at foreign minister level and between close advisers of both government leaders.

Economically, and this was the main aspect of the visit, this means that the head of an Indian government for the first time openly called for more foreign private investments.

"We welcome extensive foreign investments in fields which are beneficial for our economy and will help us achieve our long-term goals," said Gandhi.

He emphasised that India is determined to keep pace with today's technological revolution so as to eliminate as much poverty as possible by the year 2000.

In Gandhi's opinion, the key to this truly ambitious objective is technology. He hopes that Bonn will help him acquire it.

Gandhi's speech to leading representatives of German industry, therefore, was one of the most important aspects of the visit.

The impression he gave was of an extremely self-confident, composed, and likeable young man, who praised his country as a major market of the future in a stable political environment.

He promised greater flexibility and less bureaucratic obstacles to investments.

In other words, the Germans can expect to receive the same preferential treatment as the Japanese in future.

With a glance at the new Indian ambassador in Bonn, Madhaven, he said:

"That is why we have brought our man who was previously in Tokyo to Bonn, and you will benefit from this fact."

Following the disillusionment in China West German industry certainly hopes so.

India's long-term potential is no less impressive than China's.

German firms, however, still have their doubts about the promised liberalisation.

Complaints about the enormous difficulties involved when doing business with India relate to cooperation in all sectors.

Although Gandhi promised to help remove the administrative barriers there were no specific commitments.

What is more, he couldn't make such commitments even if he wanted to.

Although an Indian Prime Minister rules like an absolute monarch the omnipotent bureaucracy in India has even greater powers.

Even the reformer Rajiv Gandhi needs bureaucratic backing to push through his high-flying plans.

Despite all the enthusiasm about a new start, therefore, a mood of wait and see still prevails.

During the visit, however, the Indians suddenly realised that the single market envisaged for the European Community in 1992 will represent the most important economic zone in the world.

For countries which want to move out of their isolation this opens up new perspectives.

This also applies to the relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Germans made it clear to their Indian guests that, in their capacity as the motor of European unification, they are the right partner.

This could be a pivotal point for a completely new chapter in the development of German-Indian relations.

Gabriele Vensky

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 9 June 1988)

East European inertia looks less inert

Hungary can count itself lucky. The Magyars have already gone through what still lies ahead for other East Bloc countries — a change in the Politburo leadership.

The replacement of Janos Kadar by Karoly Grosz in Budapest almost automatically draws attention to the other party leaders in Moscow's sphere of influence.

The biological limits to a person's creative power referred to by Grosz also apply to them all, even though Grosz only had 76-year-old Kadar in mind when he made the remark.

With the exception of Mikhail Gorbachov, the socialist states are ruled by a bunch of old men.

All other East Bloc leaders have reached an age at which German civil service law would have long since sent them into retirement.

The Bulgarian leader, Todor Zhivkov, is 77, Erich Honecker (East Germany) is 76, Nicolae Ceausescu (Romania) is 70, Milos Jakes (Czechoslovakia), who replaced 75-year-old Gustav Husak six months ago, is 66, and Wojciech Jaruzelski (Poland) is 65.

In view of their ages, therefore, some of these leaders can be expected to suffer the same fate as Janos Kadar, although a changing of the guard in Bucharest, Sofia or East Berlin is unlikely to take place as it did in Budapest.

In Hungary the leader was all too clearly ousted from power.

Apart from the events in Hungary, a change which seems likely in Moscow could have an impact on the other Eastern European states.

If the proposals of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee are accepted at the forthcoming party conference in Moscow there would be a further argument for a change at the top of the party tree.

According to the proposals no single person should be allowed to carry out political functions for more than two election periods (ten years).

Some of the party leaders in Eastern Europe have been in power for decades. Will they be able to ignore the new Soviet model? Sooner or later a major transition can be expected at leadership level.

This will be more than just the traditional changing of faces. Mikhail Gorbachov has shown that new politicians can also introduce new policies.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the current party leaders in Eastern Europe are, to varying degrees, reluctant to go along with more perestroika and glasnost. When the old men of Eastern Europe do resign or are forced to step

Continued on page 3

The German Tribune

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■ SECURITY

German alliance with Britain an often under-rated fact of strategic life

Ask any German which countries he feels are his own country's most important allies and he will probably say the United States and France. Britain is rarely mentioned.

Bonn Chancellors, beginning with Konrad Adenauer, have never developed relationships with statesmen in London anywhere near as strong as those with de Gaulle, Giscard and Mitterrand.

And British governments have rarely attached great importance to emphasising Anglo-German relations.

Bonn and Paris have never shied away from popularising their bilateral relationship.

Accordingly, the joint manoeuvre *Kecker Spatz* between German and French troops was given more publicity that the *Lionheart* manoeuvre, even though the British manoeuvre was an important test for the viability of the strategy for defending Germany.

During the *Lionheart* manoeuvre the military presence of British troops was jacked up from 65,000 to 130,000 within just a few days.

In the German media the French nuclear weapons and their relevance to German security are a frequent topic of discussion. Not so the British nuclear weapons.

It is worth mentioning that London does not bear any grudges against the lack of understanding and indeed the disapproval shown by a large part of the German public following the recapture of the Falkland Islands.

The Germans in particular, in their exposed situation, should in fact value an ally which does not let itself be intimidated by a foreign invasion if it has the means to defend itself.

The British contribution to common security is substantial. The British contingent of allied troops in the Federal Republic of Germany is the second largest (only the US contingent is larger).

In Berlin, Britain has commitments as a protecting power and has played a vital role there ever since the Berlin airlift.

Anglo-German military cooperation is closer and more varied than most people realise.

It encompasses such important systems as the Tornado aircraft, the Nato frigate, howitzers, ABM missiles and a great deal of joint research.

In a study by the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik* and the Royal Institute for Foreign Affairs on Anglo-German security policy cooperation this relationship is called the "silent alliance".

It could also be described as the underrated alliance, or to use Blücher's words a *belle alliance*, for common security in Europe.

In order to assess the value of our British ally a look should be taken at Britain's exemplary influence on the other allies.

Britain assumes the role of multiplier. Its contribution to the alliance and its traditional role as a moderator in European conflicts helps create a bond between other allies.

This aspect needs to be explained in greater detail.

Washington may regard Germany as the most important territory in Europe.

However, no country is so close and so easy-to-understand in Europe for the Americans than Britain.

American tourists feel a greater attachment to Stratford-on-Avon than, say, Heidelberg.

Churchill and his successors may have overinterpreted the "special relationship" to Washington in the British interest. Yet the special relationship does exist.

No leader of a European government, for example, could translate "Europe" for the American president better than the British Prime Minister.

Twice during this century America intervened in Europe, above all, to protect Britain.

The Americans, and this is connected with the shared language, will trust Europeans as long as it can trust the British.

The catalytic impact of our British ally goes even further.

The stationing of the British Rhine Army in Germany has greater political value than the mere presence of the four divisions.

Via this corps the British command is linked with Nato via an army group and an air fleet.

It thus represents the military protection of northern Germany.

In the foreign policy field Britain is the "natural" spokesman for the smaller northern European nations, the Belgians, the Dutch, the Danes and the Norwegians.

The Americans assure them all the protection of a world power.

Following the experience of the other Europeans in two world wars, however, the British keep the alliance together along with the Germans.

Has this been fully understood as a fact of life for the alliance in Bonn?

This relationship is extremely important for both countries.

For British politics, which does not differ from French politics in this respect, the presence of troops in Germany is needed in order to be taken into account when the superpowers get together over a map of Europe.

A close and fostered relationship to both France and Britain makes sure that Bonn's interests are properly perceived, whether in the alliance or vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

Cooperation in the Anglo-Franco-German triangle, as a kind of "European pillar", is politically more constructive, more effective, more influential in Washington, and more acceptable in terms of the alliance than any other combination.

It would be worthwhile to invest the kind the energy and devote the kind of attention to the Anglo-German relationship which Bonn already takes for granted in Franco-German relations.

Günther Gillessen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1988)

The changing nature of Ostpolitik

The INF treaty is in force. Moscow and Washington are now committed to scrapping their medium-range missiles.

The start of disarmament is not the only positive result of the Pershing debate of the early eighties.

The revitalisation of the European Community is also one of the lasting side effects.

In 1982 the French president, François Mitterrand, feared that Germany was moving out of western integration under the pressure of the peace movement and sections of the SPD.

He sought ways of intensifying Bonn's links with the West. Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl felt much the same.

Without the political will of these two politicians the European Community would not be marching towards a single frontier-free common market.

Whether this objective is achieved by the end of 1992 or at a later stage is beside the point. The trend is irreversible.

Further steps towards integration will almost automatically follow.

For Kohl integration in the West is absolutely essential.

A desire for greater German influence is not the only reason for his attempts to get Germans appointed to top international posts, such as Nato secretary-general or president of the European Commission.

The aim is to turn the attention of German citizens to their country's role in western institutions.

The same consideration ensured the support of Washington, London and Paris for the appointment of Manfred Wörner as the alliance secretary-general.

The fact that this decision was opposed by the other partners may make it easier for the Frenchman Jacques Delors to gain the support of the Twelve for an extension of his presidency of the European Commission.

Despite his major role in the progress made in the European Community and in the Nato alliance — the latter thanks to the missile deployment since 1983 — Kohl is still not held in such high esteem by Moscow as his predecessor in office, Helmut Schmidt.

This is certainly not only due to the remarks made by the Chancellor in certain interviews.

The overriding objective of Mikhail Gorbachov's foreign policy was initially to make as much headway as possible in the field of greater understanding with the western superpower over disarmament and detente while President Reagan is still in office.

There was no role for Bonn; as opposed to Schmidt, Kohl did not have to keep on desperately trying to bring the superpowers back to the negotiating table. The willingness to talk was already there.

Moscow's last unsuccessful attempt to weaken Bonn's western ties was made by breaking off the Geneva INF negotiations in 1983.

The resilience of Bonn's western integration is undoubtedly an important prerequisite for the future steps towards disarmament Gorbachov envisages.

Were a massive withdrawal of Soviet troops from East Germany and Czechoslovakia to sooner or later trigger an emotional tide of German dreams of reunification the implications for the entire "European House" would be unpredictable.

Moscow's admission of an East Bloc armed forces superiority is probably connected with the realisation that a withdrawal of US troops from Germany is not even desirable.

This probably explains why Moscow has been very restrained in its remarks on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe and left the making of plans up to the smaller Warsaw Pact countries and the West German advocates of the idea.

The Comecon declaration in which West Berlin is recognised as a part of the European Community is further proof that Moscow in fact wants Bonn to strengthen its western ties so ensure the eastern integration of East Germany.

Just as Chancellor Willy Brandt created the basis for his Ostpolitik via agreement with French president Georges Pompidou about the intensification and enlargement of the European Community in 1969 the twin-track approach will remains the only promising strategy for Bonn's future foreign policy.

Integration in the West without ambiguities is essential for East-West detente as well as for disarmament.

This does not mean that Bonn cannot play an active role in the foreign policy cooperation of the European Community and Nato with its special knowledge of Eastern Europe.

However, the crises which confront the East Bloc states are inherent to the system. Neither the economic strength of Germany nor that of the European Community can overcome them.

Certain West German attempts to effect stabilisation à la Metternich "for the sake of peace" are very unpopular with Bonn's western partners.

Admittedly, almost everything in the European Community and in Nato could be blocked by Bonn.

However, in the community of democratic states — as shown by the discussion of the trade pact between Hungary and the European Community — even Bonn cannot impose its will on other partners.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1988)

Continued from page 2

down their political and ideological lines of policy will also be questioned.

Eastern European countries are on the verge of far-reaching upheavals resembling those in the Soviet Union.

When doubts are cast in the motherland of socialism on principles which have endured for decades the trend is hardly likely to stop at the borders of the other socialist states. It is hard to predict which way individual countries will go.

If Moscow allows its future policies towards its socialist allies to be guided by "principles of equal rights, independence and non-intervention" (as called for in the Soviet Central Committee's "theses") there will be greater differentiation, possibly liberalisation, within the socialist system.

For a long time it looked as if little would change in Eastern Europe. This inertia may soon be a thing of the past.

Heinz Verfürth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 9 June 1988)

■ PEOPLE IN POLITICS

Young Bavarian on the rise, armed with a sharp tongue and an appetite for conflict

This article on Peter Gauweiler, a young but already controversial Bavarian politician, was written for the Bonn daily, *Die Welt*, by Peter Schmalz.

Peter Gauweiler, 38, is the youngest member of the Bavarian *Land* Cabinet. He is not a minister, but holds the rank of "state secretary."

Despite his relative youth, he has already developed a habit of catching headlines and his reputation is now such that he is in demand as a speaker not only within Bavaria but all over the country.

Gauweiler, naturally a member of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian branch of the Christian Democrat conservative union, is regarded as the political grandson of the Bavarian party boss, Franz Josef Strauss.

In his office, Gauweiler is ready to leave. He removes the jacket he wears during the day and dons a loose green-grey costume jacket, trots down the broad stairway of the Interior Ministry and drives off in his dark-blue BMW. He is off to make a speech at Dachau, north of Munich.

As the car rolls through the sluggish rush-hour traffic, Gauweiler uses the car telephone to talk to colleagues in the Finance Ministry about compensation for flood-water damage victims.

The BMW does not stand out in the streets of the Bavarian capital. Neither is it accompanied by a security escort. Once, CSU politicians liked to drive with a blue light on the car roof. Gauweiler's is in the boot. The less conspicuous the car, the better. He doesn't like bodyguards. He thinks that in many cases the system of personal security has deteriorated to a status symbol.

When the police visited him recently to talk about security, he said simply: "I am not in danger, I am dangerous."

It was a typical Gauweiler sentence, one that leaves the listener to wrestle with the poser of how much is serious and how much ironic.

He doesn't like letting everyone know everything and, like his mentor, Strauss, prefers it if both friend and enemy come up against surprises now and again.

Gauweiler is a lawyer who studied under Rupert Scholz, who is the new Bonn Defence Minister (replacing Manfred Wörner, who is taking Lord Carrington's place as Secretary General of Nato).

Gauweiler has become, after Strauss, the most well-known of Bavarian's politicians both inside and outside Bavaria and the politician with apparently the brightest future of any of Strauss' proteges.

And over the past few months, no one has been more talked about in the cabinet than its youngest member.

The car is now outside the city limits and is approaching Dachau. A police car joins them and accelerates to the front as escort. Gauweiler grabs a second telephone and says politely but firmly: "Not quite so fast, please." What he regards as a decrease in driving standards worries him and he wants to set an example by driving with self-discipline.

But now his thoughts are elsewhere. It is raining this evening and that raises a human question for politicians: will anyone brave the weather to turn up to hear him speak?

It comes as a surprise that such a thought would even enter his head. His name is a household one, like a popular brand-name product; and his popularity has now outstripped that of nearly all his party colleagues. Magazines splash his photograph across their front pages and hope for a boost in sales.

Gauweiler's rapid rise has caused some jealousy within the ranks of the CSU parliamentary party, which he is still not a member of, and his energetic campaign on the issue of Aids, on which he is a hawk, has provoked a lot of criticism.

Walking around the corridors of the Munich assembly building you might think from what was said that he hardly had a friend in the place. This is probably connected with the fact that he couldn't care less about the opinions of others, that he doesn't want to be liked by everybody and that sometimes he speaks as if he is barking out orders.

He has an aura of powerful authority. It is an aura that is strengthened through his close association with Strauss, whom he often meets for a *weisswurst* and a chat.

Whether he is loved, feared or hated, one thing is certain: he is sought after. Party colleagues by the dozen want him to appear in their constituencies; and when it is announced that he is coming, the halls fill up.

Last year, for example, he appeared in the constituency of Health Minister Rita Süssmuth, who is a liberal on the issue of Aids. He filled the hall although she was not there.

He enjoys the cut and thrust and the rough 'n tumble of combat. He liked being invited to a debate in Bonn where he was able to test his mettle against a political opponent, North Rhine-Westphalia's Interior Minister, Herbert Schnoor, who is a Social Democrat.

Gauweiler's office says invitations come from all over Germany. Only a small proportion can be accepted. One of those accepted was last month at the small centre of Rösrath, near Cologne, which the head of the local CDU described as "usually a peaceful place."

When Gauweiler was due to appear, all hell broke loose. Rowdies tried to storm the hall before the meeting and they welcomed the Bavarian guest on the street outside with a rumpus and cries of "Heil, heiler, Gauweiler!" One hissed at him: "Why don't you piss off."

Was he afraid? He says he has gone through much worse, like in the student riots of 1968 when he was on "the other side."

He was then at Munich university where he was chairman of the RCDS the Christian Democrat student organisation. He knows what to do when he is confronted by a mob.

This night there was also a lot of noise at Dachau, but it was from the brass band playing a march. There were 2,500 in the tent to hear him. It was an evening backed by tradition, an evening when a politician is always invited, a festival evening.

Others to speak here at various times include Strauss himself, Baden Wurttemberg Premier Lothar Späth and Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg.

Herbert Huber, the local CSU member in the state assembly, says: "Only Strauss gets a bigger turnout than Gauweiler here."

Local CSU boss Josef Kaspar: "He has a sharp intellect, a sharp tongue and his heart's in the right place."

Gauweiler takes out five books. Never has a politician produced as much literature in this beer tent. Among them is *The Plague*, by Albert Camus; a work by behaviourial expert Konrad Lorenz; and three books about Aids — one from his Swedish adviser on the subject, another a collection put together from a series by the weekly magazine, *Der Spiegel*, and the other called *Paths Away From Fear*, by Rita Süssmuth herself.

He speaks at first quietly, and that brings calls from the back of "louder!" It is more like a seminar than a festival. He talks about language as a means of fighting; and says that political differences are decided not with the hands but with head and mouth.

The audience is seldom roused to applause — but it was when he made some remarks about Frau Süssmuth.

He believes he was convincing: "If they had been bored, it wouldn't have been quiet for a minute. They would have started talking to the next person."

He is proud that he began a debate through a small passage which appeared in the magazine *Esquire*. Actually, he explains that he had merely quoted Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister (in his speeches he refers to her as one of the few men among European heads of government) when she referred to "a programme to overcome national decadence."

He says the response was enormous. The letters piled up. "At last someone who has dared to state what is at the roots of Aids contamination." And: "You have hit the nail on the head: a rowdy minority, pampered and wooed by politicians, the media and partly also by the churches, is driving the majority to chaos."

After the speech there was a lot of applause, a few requests for autographs and then the drive back to Munich and a short stop for a beer at Alten Simpli.

"We must again find the courage to speak out about what is uncomfortable and not just say nice things with an eye on the next election," he says.

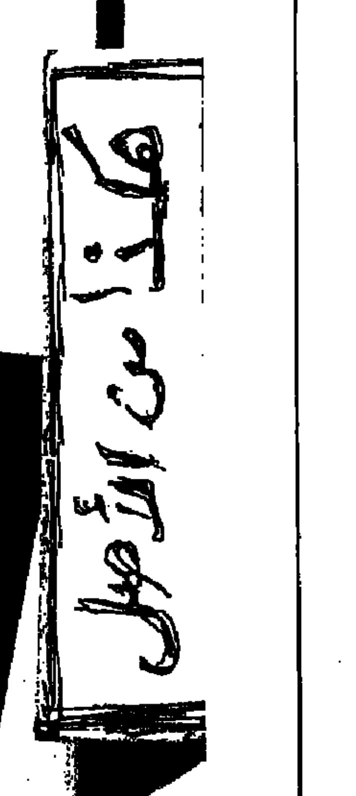
That is the style of this political grandson of Strauss. On the run home, he shoves a cassette of *Evita* in the player. He likes it. The way people are inevitably held in the grip of this girl at the microphone is something that appeals to him.

Peter Schmalz

(Die Welt, Bonn, 27 May 1988)



In demand as a speaker . . . Peter Gauweiler. (Photo: dpa)



■ PERSPECTIVE

India, a nation of many parts and a bulwark of regional stability

If the Indian Ocean were to become the scene of persistent conflict between the superpowers, there would be dramatic changes in the international political scenario — and only a level-headed and steadfast India is in a position to prevent this happening, says Günter Diehl, who was Bonn's Ambassador in New Delhi between 1970 and 1977. Diehl says in a wide-ranging article about India to mark the visit this month to Germany by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that New Delhi and Bonn follow different foreign and security policies not because they have different aims, but because they are forced to by different geo-political factors. The article appeared in the Bonn daily, *Die Welt*.

Germans often don't realise that India is a major power: the astonishing fact is that Rajiv Gandhi's visit to German comes 17 years after the last visit by an Indian Prime Minister — when his mother, Indira Gandhi, came to visit Chancellor Willy Brandt in 1971.

There are several other alarming facts which illuminate our relationship to a country which is one of the 10 most powerful states in the world.

There is, for a start, a lack of political substance in the relationship. An intensification of economic and cultural ties alone cannot fill the gap, especially since there is plenty of catching up to do in these fields too.

We generally tend to view India as a country like any other, referring to German-Indian relations as we would to relations with Britain, France or Brazil.

In reality India is more comparable with the European Community than with any single nation-state.

No single language is spoken and written by all Indians, and there is not even a standard alphabet for all Indian languages.

The unifying political force which created a modern India was the common struggle of almost all Indians against British colonial rule.

Today, the deeply-rooted racial, tribal, religious and caste differences again surface with growing intensity.

The Indian government is confronted by mammoth tasks. Although New Delhi claims that the biggest threat is from outside, the problems of internal integration, such as those tragically reflected by the conflicts with the Sikhs in the Punjab, pose the real challenge.

Almost as many people live in India as in the whole of both Africa and Latin America.

If the bloody conflicts in these two continents are compared with the unrest in India it is fair to claim that India is relatively well governed.

For a time, it looked as if the German policy of detente could give more substance to political relations with India.

The dialogue, however, was rarely more than words of encouragement.

India itself never tried to dismiss the reasons for conflict as unimportant and then label the self-deception as detente.

Whenever it was itself in an area of conflict, India even used armed force if it felt this was necessary to eliminate the cause of conflict.

The subsequent and often apolitical reactions in Bonn meant that New Delhi often attached greater importance to consultations with London and Paris in the foreign and security policy field.

India has always felt uneasy about its assumed proximity to the Soviet Union in the East-West conflict.

Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan non-alignment was also put to the test, the Soviet Union making an attempt to turn the non-aligned states into auxiliaries.

India and Germany have an equal interest in developments in the Soviet Union.

Both countries will try to prevent Moscow from misjudgements and at the same time give the Soviet Union time for its process of restructuring.

This is a worthwhile field for German-Indian consultation. India is in the best position to rid Moscow of the misconception that the non-alignment movement is pro-Soviet and anti-western.

Germans must try and make it clear to the Soviet leadership that freedom must be given the same priority as peace.

Both India and Germany could render a service to other countries.

Our interest has been and still is in a flourishing, free and secure India.

The international political scenario would change dramatically if the subcontinent and the Indian Ocean were to become an area of constant hegemonial conflict between the superpowers.

Only India can prevent this through a political course which is both level-headed and steadfast.

n also laboured under the mistaken belief that the fact that India is "non-aligned" and that the Federal Republic of Germany belonged to an alliance ruled out political intimacy. This belief does not bear rational examination.

A glance at a map of the world should be enough to understand that Germany, a small strip of land between the North and Baltic Seas in the north and the Alps in the south, has no means of defending itself on its own.

India, on the other hand, with its huge land mass and enormous population, can protect itself, providing it does not neglect its defence. It does not have to rely on an alliance.

New Delhi and Bonn, therefore, pursue differing foreign and security policies because they are forced to by their geopolitical locations, not because they have differing objectives. Similar objectives are simply pursued by different means.

This leaves sufficient scope for security policy cooperation.

We in Germany can pride ourselves on having acknowledged non-alignment as a feasible policy for India at any early stage.

Bonn quite rightly assessed the transformation of East Pakistan into a separate state following the Indian-Pakistani war in 1972 as part of a clarification of political conditions on the subcontinent.

This appraisal of the situation was reflected in our prompt recognition of the young state of Bangladesh.

The behaviour of the Indian government led by Indira Gandhi over the question of German unity also underlines India's profound understanding of our situation.

India itself suffered the experience of division.

This may be one reason why there has rarely been such a far-reaching political and humane empathy for the division of Germany as in India.

Following its official recognition of East Germany on 8 October, 1972, the Indian government announced that this should not lead to a minimisation of the right of the German people to peaceful reunification.

India is increasingly growing into its role as a major power. This creates problems with the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

India would probably like to see both keep out of the region.

India's size leads to tension with its neighbours. It is too big not to give cause for concern.

In addition, the deliberate division of India by Britain meant that the risk of future conflicts always smouldered beneath the surface.

We can look back on similar problem areas in German politics and the resolution of most of the conflicts within the framework of closer ties and associations with other European countries.

The Indian subcontinent also has an ideal basis for economic cooperation at least between all its federal states.

We view with interest and great satisfaction the materialisation of regional agreements and feel that the setting up of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation can be rightly rated as an initial contribution towards the economic and political stabilisation of the region.

The large-scale and successful industrial exhibition Technogerma India 1988 documents our growing interest in the intensification of economic relations with India.

During this exhibition the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi, Dr Konrad Seitz, seized the opportunity to frankly state the facts and figures.

India, he said, has withdrawn from the world economy during the past 40 years. Its share in world exports only amounts to 0.5 per cent.

German investments in India account for less than two per cent of the total German investments in all developing countries.

Although the varying economic concepts in India and Germany have impaired greater economic cooperation the interests of both trading partners have never been seriously damaged.

Our market economy system, with its commitment to social justice, was bound to come into a certain extent of conflict with India's enlightened socialism.

The problem, however, was repeatedly defused, since principles were always applied pragmatically in India and the state in Germany is also a major entrepreneur. Bonn's self-imposed restrictions on arms exports mean that only a limited extent of military cooperation with India is possible.

Unimpeded cooperation has been possible in another field, the peaceful use of nuclear energy and space research. Activities here were consolidated by the signing of a corresponding agreement on 5 October, 1971.

The underground nuclear explosion in Rajasthan on 18 May, 1974, did not noticeably alter the structure of cooperation.

High-tech cooperation is just as successful as cooperation in other fields with a promising future, the organisation of which was laid down to the satisfaction of both sides in two agreements in 1972 and 1974.

India today has a market of 760 million people, 150 million of whom are well-off even by our standards.

After 1992 the European Community in its capacity as a single market will be India's most important and most powerful partner by far.

There has been some exemplary cooperation between India and Germany in the development policy field.

Bonn grants loans which are not tied to use for specific large-scale projects.

German assistance found its expression in countless small-scale measures which were invaluable for the Indian economy.

Only the large-scale projects, however, such as the old but still operational Rourkela steelworks, hit the headlines.

Technical cooperation was set in a framework of agreements and arrangements in 1971.

The Technical University in Madras and the pioneering agricultural projects should be mentioned in this context.

Bonn and New Delhi always agreed that the use of the terminology "donor country" and "recipient country" was inappropriate, indeed offensive.

And in no way did Bonn have any historical amends to make. We were not involved in India's exploitation.

India has 760 million inhabitants, a GNP of well over $200bn, and a standing army of 1.1 million regulars.

Furthermore, India has an intellectual potential which could secure the country a leading position in the world.

During the Technogerma exhibition ambassador Seitz said that the time had come to utilise growing mutual interest and turn this into concrete cooperation.

The time has indeed come to do somthing which is long overdue.

In comparison with the heated political discussions in Germany on problems of only secondary importance activities in the field of German-Indian cooperation would help safeguard the future existence of over one billion people in India and the European Community.

Günter Diehl

(Die Welt, Bonn, 4 June 1988)





The author, Günter Diehl, was Bonn ambassador in New Dehli between 1970 and 1977. (Photo: Die Welt)

■ FRONTIER-FREE EUROPE

Airline mergers, both real and imagined, ready for 1992

Frankfurter Allgemeine

In no other sector are there so many rumours of imminent mergers as in aviation.

The rashest combinations have been circulated, Scandinavia's SAS with Swissair, or Austrian Airlines. And each, of these has in turn been mentioned in connection with the Belgian Sabena and the Dutch KLM.

Some of these rumours are pure fiction. Others are wishful thinking. But others are right on target.

The most important recent merger is British Airways' takeover of British Caledonian. This created by far the largest airline in Europe.

Then the chairman of the Swiss regional carrier, Crossair, announced that Swissair was taking up new shares in the airline.

Lufthansa, in cooperation with Spain's Iberia, has founded a new charter company, Vuelos Internacionales de Vacaciones or Viva. Lufthansa has also bought into the Luxembourg airfreight line, Cargolux.

KLM has acquired a shareholding in Netherlines, a regional airline; and Transavia, a charter company. Sabena has taken up a shareholding in Delta Air Transport of Antwerp.

This list is far from complete. It could be expanded by including, among other things, the instances in which small airlines, under contract with larger companies, take to the air under "Big Brother's" flight numbers where possible. This is also a kind of merger.

This closing of ranks is generally agreed to be a reaction to the intensive liberalisation of air travel which will accompany a barrier-free Europe which comes into effect in 1992.

Airline executives obviously expect the same thing to happen in Europe as in the United States after deregulation in 1978 — a concentration of airlines.

As a result of deregulation in America, five airlines now control 80 per cent of air traffic compared with more than a dozen before deregulation.

In America concentration took place in a single country. In Europe individual airlines extend over non-European Community countries. They put put feelers beyond the Community's frontiers.

Non-European airline executives also want to get a foot in the European door before 1992 and so cash in on the expected increase in traffic.

It was not just accidental that Moritz Suter, boss and founder of Crossair, moved his headquarters from Zürich to the French airport of Basle/Mulhouse.

Regional airlines within the Community itself are giving top priority to being linked to large allines. It seems that the initiatives for these links are coming from the regional airlines.

An important consideration is that the size of the planes deployed will increasingly smudge the dividing line between regional companies and major airlines.

The basic principles of regional air traffic of 1985 are still valid for Lufthansa. They laid down: "The size of aircraft deployed in regional and feeder air traffic will be limited upwards by the smallest Lufthansa aircraft (currently about 100 passengers). The lower limit will be dictated by the market."

There is a considerable gap in the size of aircraft deployed in regional air traffic and the planes used by national airlines.

But there has been a two-digit growth in regional air traffic over the past few years which has meant that the size of aircraft used has also increased.

Where once planes with seats for 19 passengers operated, 40-seaters are now deployed.

Manufacturers are offering ever-larger aircraft. They go from 48 to 60 to 70 and up to 100 seaters. At this point the chain meshes into the major airlines.

The consideration that the larger airlines could also deploy aircraft with 70 or 80 seats increases the smaller companies need for support.

These fears are not then entirely unwarranted because in future more and more aircraft deployed on regional routes will be fitted with jet engines. At present turbo-prop engines predominate.

A strong motive urging airlines to concentrate their activities is that airport capacities are being used almost to the full.

But it has hardly reached the point in Europe that has been reached in the United States where single "mega-carriers" have monopolised an entire central airport's check-in counters and loading fingers, so that no other airline could land or take-off at reasonable times.

Nevertheless it is still decisive for the existence of an airline that it is allocated favourable "slots" when planes can take-off and land.

A large grouping of airlines holds out a better chance for the individual airline in the battle for slots.

A regional airline that offers a feeder service for Lufthansa flights from Frankfurt, or Air France flights from Paris, can expect that the larger partner will stand up for it for the appropriate landing rights.

Cooperation between partners of equal size is another reason for getting closer together. Airlines work out joint schedules for specific routes so that instead of deploying two aircraft that would, for instance, be only a third full, they operate one plane that is two-thirds occupied on this leg.

Cooperation in logistics is also gaining in importance. Lufthansa, for instance, developed its "Amadeus" booking system in cooperation with Air France, Iberia and SAS. A number of other airlines have since joined the system.

Anyone who wants to be successful in the European single market must be able to offer business travellers a package of services.

Apart from a worldwide booking system this includes hotel reservations and car hire. The process of concentration of effort has taken place in this sector as well.

Helmut Uebbing

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1988)

Preparing for the day when the barriers come down

Herbert Stich, director in Siemens' central marketing division in Munich, plays down the date when Europe is to become a single internal market.

He asked: "What will change after that date? You can already buy German refrigerators in Spain. Customs duty of five per cent is so low that it can be ignored."

For European marketing strategists the date of 1 January 1993 is unimportant. What is important are the changes that will take place between now and then.

There will still be customs officers and tax officials — even if they are no

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longer at frontiers. There must be some control if only to prevent fraud.

The build up is causing a lot of activity where there used to be none. Companies which didn't bother about exports are now standing up and looking round for markets.

Stich does not believe that there will be a perfect harmonisation of laws, regulations and standards among the 12 EC nations, but this is not essential, as the examples of Switzerland and the United States show.

In America, for instance, there are considerable differences between the states on environmental matters.

Siemens had taken important steps in preparation for a barrier-free Europe. The company has had an office in Brussels, for instance, since 1 April, for decisions will be made there that are of considerable importance to Siemens; the allocation of official contracts, for instance. Siemens is a major supplier to the Federal Republic's postal services.

The same is happening in other companies as well. The calm is deceptive. Mergers with, and participation in the equity of, EC companies is the order of the day.

Daimler-Benz has secured a shareholding in the French armaments company Matra. Europe's largest paper manufacturer, Feldmühle AG in Düsseldorf, has bought up two French competitors.

Pump manufacturers Klein, Schanzlin & Becker of Frankenthal in the Palatinate has improved its market share by taking over the largest pump manufacturer west of the Rhine. KSB is now also making eyes at its Italian competitor, Corva.

Finally Robert Bosch GmbH of Stuttgart has taken shares in the telephone division of Joumont-Schneider.

Federal Republic companies have had a considerable share in the merger merry-go-round, even though the most spectacular take-overs have taken place outside the Federal Republic or with only "passive" Federal Republic participation.

The purchase of the leisure electronics division of Standard Elektrik Lorenz by

Continued on page 7

US carriers look to Berlin routes

When President Reagan suggested a year ago in Berlin that the city should become an aviation crossroads between East and West, American airlines immediately reacted as if it were an invitation to get in on the act — and no half measures — and win a slice of the Berlin-to-West Germany traffic.

Behind the intention is preparation for the single internal market and to get in the air ready for the day that crossing borders will become "domestic" traffic.

The newly-discovered interest in the divided city has been occupying the Allies' air attachés in Bonn. Since the occupation of Germany they — traditionally and together — have supervised flights to and from Berlin, flight schedules and prices.

They have also kept an eye on developments so that their own national airlines do not suffer in the face of competition.

For many years the three western airlines, Air France, PanAm and British Airways, have divided up the traffic from Berlin to nine destinations in the Federal Republic.

The main idea was that the three air corridors set up after the Second World War should be used by the airlines, so demonstrating a customary right.

When, after the agreement had run out, several airlines re-thought about their rights to serve all Federal Republic airports, originating from the days of occupation, the air attachés in Bonn felt their first irritation.

British Airways got approval for its plans, made known on the evening before the first flight, of operating a service between Berlin and Munich as it had done before.

With a similar, last-minute decision PanAm wanted to include from 1 June Cologne and Düsseldorf once more in its network, since the airline *did have* rights on these routes.

But this time the diplomats in the Bonn embassies could not agree. The reasons are obvious.

The British and French want to put up a front against the Americans' concentrated Berlin interests.

The American air attaché had no other way out than to sell the flight wishes of American Airlines and Trans World Airways in a package including PanAm's ambitions.

PanAm had to think again when permission was not obtained. In order to carry the 5,000 passengers already booked from Cologne and Düsseldorf to Berlin the much-cherished Berlin air traffic became something grotesque.

PanAm aircraft, brought in from America, flew the stretches on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays to Düsseldorf and Cologne with new crews but under British Airways flight numbers, since PanAm's competitors, British Airways and Air France, could not handle the additional passengers with their own scheduled aircraft.

In future PanAm passengers will have to fly with the British and French, who have been without competition so far.

PanAm, which is opening up again air traffic at all West German airports, will not let up on its expansion plans.

Rudolf Metzler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 6 June 1988)

■ TRADE

Farm deal between Europe and America key to outcome of Gatt talks

DIE WELT

It is becoming more and more obvious that the success or failure of the Uruguay Round of trade liberalisation talks under the auspices of Gatt (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) primarily depends on the USA and the European Community reaching an agreement on farm produce.

Clear signs of success or failure must be apparent at the latest by December, the half-way mark in the agreement.

Seventy or so of the 92 Gatt member countries met at the seaside town of Punta del Este in Uruguay in September 1986 and agreed that the negotiating group on agriculture, and other groups, should report back in 1991.

The present calm is deceptive. At the most recent meeting of the OECD Council of Ministers, the USA was surprisingly generous.

This was mainly because the French elections were due and this was hampering the EC's room for manoeuvre. The Americans were not looking for a fight, not yet.

It was confirmed at the end of the OECD conference that representatives from the industrialised nations would agree on a "framework approach," whatever that might mean, so as to dampen down tensions on agricultural produce markets.

The supply of agricultural produce from the industrialised countries continues to exceed demand. This comes about from state subsidy measures that prevent agricultural producers being subjected to market forces.

The result is not only economic and trade problems but also taxpayers and consumers have to foot the bill.

Since the beginning of the 1980s aid measures for agriculture have almost doubled to DM400m annually among the OECD nations.

The Americans will no longer accept this. Demands are being made in the USA for dismantling subsidies to keep agricultural trade as free as possible from distortions.

The Americans believe that fundamentally only the most efficient suppliers should operate on international markets.

The EC sees things differently. Restraints should be applied not only to surpluses but subsidised exports too. Ultimately the EC is striving for self-sufficiency in its domestic market.

Guaranteed by effective tariff protection prices should be higher than on the world market. Imports are regarded as evil.

Over the past three years there have been signs that the subsidy tempo is being braked at least. Countries such as France, the Netherlands and Britain regard price reductions as acceptable to get closer to world market levels.

But there is still a discrepancy with US goals. Washington though is putting the pressure on other exporting nations with its own export promotion programme.

Fresh disputes have arisen between the Americans and the Europeans with the EC prohibition, for instance, on beef that comes from cattle that have been fed on hormones.

The situation remains delicate. If nothing happens before December then the US will act.

The American Secretary for Agriculture, Richard E. Lyng, has announced that, due to unfair practices among other countries, Congress will discuss next year new agricultural legislation which will lay down the course to be pursued over the next few years.

In Washington it is recognised that a market directed economy in agricultural trade cannot be achieved overnight, but the direction should be clearly marked out.

The EC is being challenged. It looks as if Brussels will again play for time for in some sectors over-production is dropping.

If the EC can continue to pursue this policy for some time then the Community will gain a breathing-space.

But the crux problem of the difference in price levels within the EC and on world markets remains as does the question of damming up imports.

This is a considerable problem for the developing nations. These countries are being forced more and more into international export strategies to solve their debt problems.

They are being forced to export those products in which they have an edge, that is agricultural produce and textiles of every kind. The EC resists this.

Indebetedness is one of the main problems for discussion at the seven-nation economic summit in Toronto in a few weeks time.

If the agricultural problem is not tackled then much that is now being discussed will be valueless.

Washington wants to advance agricultural reform. Proposals will be put on the negotiating table, before the half-time asessments in December. It could be a stormy meeting if the EC does not come up with something new.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke

(Die Welt, Bonn, 27 May 1988)

A central Euro-bank unlikely, says Bundesbank head

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

A European currency zone and a European central bank are unlikely to become realities at the Community summit this month, says Bundesbank president Karl Otto Pöhl.

He said in a radio talk that he "can live" with the proposals, which had been made by Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, "but I don't get the impression he will get much backing for them from Community governments."

He thought that instead, the committee of central bank governors in Basle would be commissioned to examine existing European currency questions.

Genscher's proposals, on the other hand, envisage a "commission of experts," which, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, would draw up a currency concept "within the period of a year."

There are also differences of opinion between Genscher and the Bundesbank on a timetable for a European currency zone.

In the radio discussion, Pöhl again spoke about the conflict between the Bank and the Bonn government on the subject of the Franco-German agreement, concluded in January at the 25th anniversary celebrations on the signing of the Treaty of Friendship by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and President Charles de Gaulle.

The central point of disagreement was whether the Bundesbank's independence was endangered by the agreement and the fact that Bonn had reached an agreement, binding at international law, without consulting it.

Some months ago the bank asked the government to provide an explanation in writing. Herr Pöhl regards the answer the bank received as merely "a provisional notification."

In the broadcast he mentioned again the safeguarding of the Bundesbank's independence in connection with the agreement.

The agreement states that both countries *will coordinate their finance and* economic policies in the Finance and Economic Affairs Council, set up in the context of the January agreement.

Pöhl fears that this could be interpreted to mean that the central bank council's sovereignty could be limited.

"In future we would be legally obliged to agree our policies with France beforehand," Pöhl said and described this as an extraordinary course of events.

He also regarded as "very extraordinary" that the Bundesbank president would be obliged to appear before sittings of the Council. Until now Pöhl has only had to take part in cabinet meetings in Bonn on quite specific occasions. Otherwise he is quite at liberty to do what he will with his time.

Pöhl says further stimulation of the German economy was not necessary. He said: "There is absolutely no reason to worry about further stimulus."

Economic developments in Germany were positive. But Germany must make efforts to reduce its high trade surpluses, particularly with European partners.

Pöhl does not see any inflationary tendencies. He said: "In my view we can expect the price trend to be as good as it ever was."

In any case there were no indications that the upward surge of prices has accelerated worldwide.

It was of course the duty of central banks to watch developments. There was always "potential for inflationary developments that we cannot disregard."

On the development of the dollar, Pöhl said that the Bundesbank was concerned that the mark should not swing from one extreme to the other. The current weakness of the mark was no cause for alarm.

dpa/Reuter

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 June 1988)

Continued from page 6

the Finnish organisation Nokia, for instance, attracted considerable public attention.

People were also not uninfluenced by the merger of the Swedish Asea organisation with Switzerland's Brown Boveri.

The Italian "Tiger," Carlo de Benedetti, gave the courts in Belgium a lot to do with his purchases in the country.

Statisticians in Europe reckon that last year there were 915 takeovers and cases of the acquisition of equity in companies in Europe. Almost DM50bn were involved.

The reasons for this merger fever are obvious. Everyone wants to ensure that he is in a good starting position when the starting signal is given for the Single Internal Market in Europe.

Goods can then be transported from the north of Europe to Sicily without having to pass through customs and without tiresome paperwork.

Trucks will no longer be stopped at frontiers because of small differences in standards. Profits, that are the lure, are extremely attractive.

The European market is larger than any other economic zone in the world. There are more than 320 million consumers in it.

Because the member-states in the south have in the main a low standard of living marketing strategists calculate that they will do well.

What will count is simply size. Put plainly: The larger the company the better it will be able to hold its own against international competition.

Michel Albert, president of the French insurance group Assurances de France, said that further mergers were unavoidable because of this.

Siemens is also thinking about its size. Siemens is a major electrical engineering organisation and is active in many markets. Stich put it this way. He said the company was a conglomeration of many medium-sized companies. Siemens are therefore now looking into whether all the sectors are large enough.

Why is it that Federal Republic companies have been restrained until now about the opportunities that have been offered them in Europe?

Why, according to European Community surveys, have only 27 per cent of Federal Republic companies expanded into Europe while 87 per cent of French companies have done so?

The answer could be that 53 per cent of Federal Republic exports already go into EC countries.

The most important branches such as cars, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and chemicals have not waited for 1992. They have been export-minded for a long time. The domestic market has been too small for the size of these companies for some years.

This means that they are used to performing on the international stage. They feel they are well equipped to meet 1992.

Furthermore the Federal Republic is the market with the largest purchasing power in Europe.

German standards have asserted themselves extensively. The German Industrial and Trade Association recently rejoiced about this.

Inge Nowak

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 7 June 1988)

■ INDUSTRY

45 die after mine blast — six miraculously survive

Forty-five miners died when an explosion wrecked their pit at Borken, in Hesse. Six were rescued after living in an air bubble more than 300 feet under the ground for three days. Of the 57 trapped, the six were the only ones rescued. Six are still missing and 45 bodies have been found. It has been revealed that,a few hours after the explosion, the six eventually rescued were spoken to by radio but the link was discontinued in the mistaken belief that they were members of one of the rescue units. The six, five Germans and a Turk, said the air bubble was about 100 yards long. They had lunch boxes and water bottles. The cause of the explosion is not known. Klaus Brill wrote this report for *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

Again and again the men from the rescue squad at the Stolzenbach colliery in Borken return from their journey below ground and step out of their gondola in silence, exhausted.

With black streaks on their overalls and black patches on their faces they gaze sceptically at the waiting journalists.

Only once, after rescuing six of the 57 miners buried underground following a pit explosion on 1 June, did their faces show any joy.

And only then did the rescuers feel like talking to the journalists.

"Great, fantastic, marvellous," said one of the rescuers, a man whose dialect gave him away as someone from the Ruhr area.

"This makes it all worthwhile," he added, only indirectly mentionmg the physical and psychological strain for the rescuers during their dangerous underground expeditions. "When you find someone it keeps you going."

One of the six rescued told a television reporter what is was like during the 65 hours trapped underground:

"When you're lying down there, after a while you start seeing lights that aren't there.

"And when you see lights that really are there, when someone suddenly comes round the corner after days of waiting, it's..."

Overwhelmed by the memory of this moment of joy and relief he is unable to finish the sentence.

"We all rushed up to them, and then they sent us back to begin with because we were running straight into a cloud of gas."

This cloud of gas, the high concentration of carbon monoxide which formed following the explosion was deadly for most of the 57 miners buried underground.

The six men rescued owe their survival to the fact that they backed away from the invisible cloud and ran into an out-of-the-way gallery in the colliery's East Field, where there found enough oxygen to hold out for so long.



To hell and back. Four of the survivors after 65-hour ordeal. (Photo: AP)

Was it the level-headedness of their head face-worker Thomas Geppert, himself a member of a miners' rescue brigade, which made them instinctively react this way?

Or was it the fact that a fellow-miner came reeling towards them, already dazed by the gas, as they tried to flee to the shaft exit? Or was it a mixture of both?

The statements so far by the survivors, their families and the emergency committee in charge of rescue operations present an incomplete picture.

One thing, however, seems certain: the six survivors reacted in an extremely disciplined manner in their dungeon, three metres high, 2.5 metres wide and 150 metres below ground, at the end of the pillar gallery 5 N.

First of all, they laid down flat on the ground so as to use up as little oxygen as possible.

They shared the little bread and water they had and used their lamps so sparingly that they were still working when they were rescued 65 hours after the explosion.

They listened carefully to the noises which came from a borehole drilled into the ground not far from their location the day after the explosion.

Yet they also feared for their lives — at least some of them, who already made their will.

"I said, I don't need to make one, they'll get us out of here," said Thomas Geppert later.

According to a relative, Geppert has nerves of steel and never gave up hope — as opposed to those in charge of the rescue operation above ground.

Very few members of the colliery management, its works council and the Mining Office in Kassel believed that there would be a repeat of the "miracle of Lengede", when 11 German miners were rescued after a fortnight underground in 1963.

The *Hessischer Rundfunk* radio station team were among the stalwarts.

On Saturday 4 June they got wind of information that, contrary to all expectations, no carbon monoxide had streamed out when a borehole was drilled in the East Field.

The reporters stayed at the colliery and helped out with a directional microphone as technicians listened with a stethoscope for any knocking noises at the borehole.

There was soon no doubt about the fact that there were survivors underground.

This is just one of the aspects of the critical questions directed at the management of rescue operations the following day.

Did the use of the directional microphone play a decisive part in the discovery of the six trapped survivors or would the much weaker signs of life already noticed beforehand have triggered a rescue operation?

Did the management of rescue operations only drill a borehole in the East Field to inject compressed air via a compressor so as to replace the carbon dioxide underground, as the head of the Kassel Mining Office, Erwin Braun, claimed?

Or was the rescue operation which then took place already planned?

During a press conference Erwin Braun put it this way: "The knocking sounds were there."

"The fact that your colleagues provided us with a directional microphone was very obliging and a great help," he told journalists.

Braun pointed out that the decisive fact which no-one can deny was that the borehole was drilled at all in the East Field.

A further aspect of rescue operations is more likely to lead to criticism.

Soon after the explosion on the Wednesday a number of officials announced that a radio message had been picked up from a group of trapped miners.

This, however, was denied on the evening of the same day, and the contradiction was explained away by the claim that the message probably from a member of the rescue team.

On the Saturday, however, this radio message again became a point of criticism after the six survivors started to talk about their experience.

The brother of one of the survivors told reporters that the six survivors *did* send out a radio message to rescue headquarters on the day of the explosion and were told to get off the line so that others could establish contact.

Ahmet Batkan, one of the six survivors, told TV reporters: "We gave the people above ground our location."

Heinz Krämer, the chief executive responsible for the mining sector at the firm running the colliery, the Preussen Elektra, the mayor of Borken, and the works council chairman Fritz Albrecht initially responded to this new information in an extremely contradictory and evasive manner.

Finally, on the Sunday, Hermann Krämer, the board chairman of the Preussen Elektra, admitted that a radio message was picked up on the Wednesday between 3 and 4 p.m. clearly stating the position of whoever was sending the signal: "1 North 45 — six people."

Rescue headquarters then tried in vain to re-establish contact for ten hours.

Krämer explained that it then seemed

Continued on page 11

■ TRANSPORT

No more clickety clack: but future of high-speed magnet train is in doubt

For 20 years, the train of the future has been in the process of being planned, designed and tested: it is the Transrapid, a 400 kilometre-an-hour speedster built with magnet-suspension technology. This month, decisions over its future are due to be made. Does it even have one? Or will it become an expensive white elephant. Peter Zudeick looks at the project for the Hamburg weekly, *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt*.

The latest experimental high-speed magnet train, the Transrapid 07, is on show at the Hamburg International transport exhibition. But it is not yet ready to carry passengers.

When Transport Minister Jürgen Warnke and Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber went to the test area in Emsland, a remote part of north Germany near the Dutch border, they had to make do with a trip on the 07's predecessor, the Transrapid 06.

The TR06 is about 20 tonnes heavier than the new speedster. It is not as elegant and, for a machine that is meant to be silent, pretty loud.

The engineers, however, say that all these are just teething troubles and, in autumn, the TR07 will be ready to show its paces on the stilts. They say the new version will run with little noise, it will be more economical on energy, it will be environmentally acceptable and it will be cost advantageous.

They point out that the magnet system, built as it is in the air, needs little land; in principle the train has no speed limit; and, also in principle, there is no wear and tear because, the magnet suspension railway technology is such that track and train bogey systems do not touch. That is also the reason why it is claimed that derailment is not possible.

Trials will continue on the Emsland track until the year after next. Then will begin the marketing. The train is a joint project of six firms headed by Thyssen-Henchel. Marketing means that the train will have to succeed on stretches of rail where it can operate under "normal" circumstances.

The Bonn government, which has invested 1.3 billion marks in the project, has to make a decision on the train's future before the end of this month. A committee headded by Rudolf Seiters (CDU) and Torsten Wolfgramm (FDP) is working on the question.

They say the train should be put into action in order to maintain the lead over the Japanese in this sort of technology, which experts put at four to five years.

The Japanese intend putting their own hovertrain into action by 1990.

There is a lot of foreign interest in the German train. Foreign buyers would like the Germans to get a move on and show just how good the train really is. There is talk of an export market with a potential of up to 50 tracks with a total length of 20,000 kilometres.

Seiters says time is pressing. Wolfgramm agrees. He says delays are likely to cost the export market. Foreigners want to see the train in action, and they should be allowed to as quickly as possible.

But the fact is that the Germans cannot even agree where to build a track or tracks. Herr Riesenhuber, whose Research Ministry handed out the DM1.3bn for the project, wants a track from Cologne to Frankfurt. He has the support of industrialists, technologists — and a lot of politicians as well (depending on where their constituencies are).

But Transport Minister Warnke and the Bundesbahn, the German railway system, are against the idea. They see the new train purely as competition and the last thing they want is for it to cream off taking on the Bundesbahn's most profitable routes. It is hardly a coincidence that, shortly after the Transrapid set a record of 412 k.p.h., the Bundesbahn's own ICE high-speed train set a world record for a tracked train of 400 kilometres an hour. Wolfgramm said: "Officially they were challenging France's TGV express, but it was really a broadside at the Transrapid." That is credible. The cost of developing the two systems has been about the same. Neutral accessors estimate that for passenger travel, an express railway track with traditional technology costs DM17.2m per kilometre and a magnet one DM16.7m.

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

If all investment is worked out, including the construction of plant, much of which the Bundesbahn already had, then the magnet track cost DM20.5m and the high-speed rail DM18m.

The big question is who is going to pay from now on? Industry says the Bundesbahn should take over Transrapid. That means the state would continue to cushion the Transrapid's development costs. The FDP is against this. It believes private money should finance it.

It says that export earnings would boost producer's income while the technical advantages for domestic use would not be all that great.

Industry comes back with the argument that lots of jobs would be created: that if a a stretch of rail were built it would mean 5,000 jobs for the first five years; or 25,000 "man years". This is the sort of argument that makes politicians want to bring the Transrapid to their *Land*

If the talk is of a possible 20,000 kilometres of track in foreign countries — places being mentioned include Sydney to Melbourne, Sao Paulo to Buenos Aires and Los Angeles to Las Vegas — then the theoretical number of man-year jobs created would be about 2.5 million. But the more realistic level is 300,000 jobs for a further period of five years.

This of course presupposes that a track will be built between, Cologne and Frankfurt, because this is the only stretch which would be attract ive enough as a shop window for the world.

The show track needs to be at least 150 kilometres long and the interval between stations needs to be long enough to allow the train to reach its maximum speed of 400 kilometres an hour.

By comparison, the optimum speed for a rail-based train is between 250 and 280 kilometres an hour.

But it is becoming more and more unlikely that the magnet train will be taken into scheduled service on this stretch. There are more and more indications that the Bundesbahn's high-speed train will be used here and that the Transrapid will be used between Hamburg and Hanover.

Hamburg-Hanover is 141 kilometres, a little too short to show off the system to its best advantage.

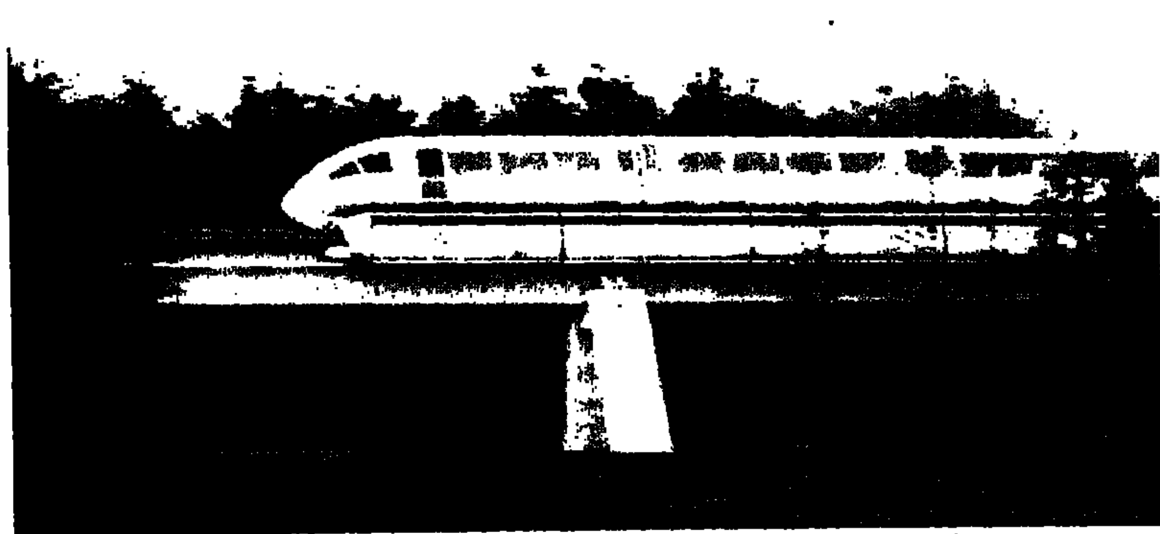
Domestically, the possibilities are in any case limited for such a high-speed system. It makes sense only as a means of relieving the pressure on domestic air routes.

Where there are big transport problems on the ground — local commuter transport — the use of high-speed trains makes no sense at all.

The final result could be that the 1.3 billion marks given out by the Research Ministry will turn out to have been spent on a beautiful white elephant.

Peter Zudeick

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 5 June 1988)



White blur or white elephant? (Photo: Thyssen Henschel)

■ LANGUAGE

Forget all about Socrates, illiterates told

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES
SONNTAGSBLATT

Socrates warned people against learning to write. He feared the powers of the memory would become neglected.

Mankind decided differently. Reading and writing became indispensible tools in a society which relies on the written language.

General compulsory education would guarantee that everyone would master the art of writing.

Or so it used to be thought. Now we now know better. It is estimated that there are 500,000 people in this country who cannot write their name and address properly.

If the standard were upped slightly so that everybody had to write half a page about their careers, the failure figure would catapault the number of illiterates into the millions.

Ten years ago, adult-education centres began their first literacy programmes. The Adolf Grimme Institute in Marl, a town in the Ruhr, is holding a meeting to get to grips with the problem.

More than 90 experts in theory and practice, from home and abroad, from educational and employment administrations as well as from the media met and talked for two days about "functional literacy" at Marl.

There are about 10,000 adults taking part in educational courses at 300 establishments throughout the country on "German for Germans" or "Reading and writing for beginners."

These courses are put on mainly in the adult education centres in the Federal Republic or by "independent bodies."

It is not unusual for participants in these courses to attend for four years. Learning to write is a difficult task and the years of hiding their inability to write in school and from the public at large have awakened a deep-seated sense of frustration and an inferiority complex that creates anxiety. These cannot be disposed of at a blow.

The experts in Marl all quickly agreed that the qualifications of the course teachers had to be improved (usually they are unemployed teachers) and teaching personnel changes limited.

The argument still continues among people involved with illiteracy whether school-children learn to read and write despite or because of their lessons.

Everyone was agreed at Marl that too little consideration was given to those who in the early phases showed recognisable difficulties in picking up the techniques of reading and writing.

It is well-known that eight per cent of all pupils leave school without having passed the final examination.

Gertrud Kamper from the Aacademy of the Arts in Berlin demanded in her lecture that inadequate development must be detected in primary school, "that is before the appearance of difficulties that slowly become fixed."

This topic, that was unknown to many, should be taken up as an "obligatory subject" in teacher training.

Many experts also criticised educational regulations that stipulated that the reading and writing course should be completed in two school years.

This would be a disadvantage to school-children who came from backgrounds where the written word is of little importance.

Fresh emphasis was given to the prejudices that illiterates have to contend with. The conference called for efforts to do away with the image of these people as intimidated, poor creatures and *emphasise their other special abilities.*

Attention was drawn at the conference to a building contractor who built up a firm which employed 18, of a book delivery-man who worked from the colour of the book covers and of a driving licence holder who had learned the written examination completely by heart. All of these people were illiterate.

Apart from providing opportunities *to learn further the social stigma of not* being able to read must be tackled.

Educational representatives from North Rhine-Westphalia expressed their general interest in cooperating with various institutions combatting illiteracy in the future. That was new.

Heinz Strubl from Bavarian Radio promised to broadcast four advertising spots on illiteracy prepared by North German Radio.

Gerhard Vogel of North German Radio promised to develop new spots for 1990, the Unesco year for literacy.

Unesco official Bernhard Glüss suggested that this theme should be made a high point in the Frankfurt Book Fair.

Reiner Scholz

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 29 May 1988)

Forensic linguistics takes up where Miss Marple left off

Agatha Christie's character, Miss Marple, solved the trickiest crimes with a mixture of a knowledge of human nature and powers of deduction.

Criminologists today would fail miserably using these qualities alone. The indispensible tools of a criminologist now are computers and highly sensitive medical, chemical and technical equipment.

But still criminal investigators do not use all the scientific possibilities available to identify the writers of anonymous letters through textual examination, according to Raimund Drommel, 42, a Cologne language expert.

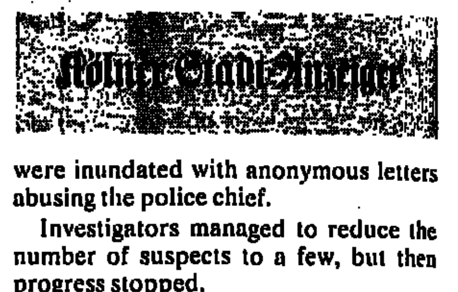
He teaches at the universities of Cologne and Siegen and, since 1973, has spent a lot of time working on textual examination and what is known as forensic linguistics.

But unlike other disciplines forensic linguistics ekes out a miserable existence in the crime technology world.

Although hardly a day passes in *which a department store does not get* an anonymous threat or the owner of a company is not black-mailed, there is usually far too much delay in using all available analytical methods.

Some years ago a local police chief discovered to his cost that no-one is immune from anonymous accusations.

Over several months, the *Land* interior ministry and the public prosecutor



were inundated with anonymous letters abusing the police chief.

Investigators managed to reduce the number of suspects to a few, but then progress stopped.

Until they turned to Herr Drommel. His name came up because he had written an article for a specialist magazine.

Drommel got to work on examples of the suspects' writing, pored over the *meagre literature at the beginning of the* 1970s on modern linguistics and came upon a case that was decisive in rehabilitating the police chief and in establishing the identity of the letter writer.

Another case: in October 1952, Dick Helander, a theology professor *at* Strängnäs in Sweden, was elected bishop. But beforehand, many of the diocesan electors received anonymous letters promoting *the cause of Helander and* criticising his opponent.

Two language researchers were called in. They analysed the texts of the letters, comparing them for style, use of words, sentence construction and other criteria with documents written by Bishop Helander — and unmasked him *as* the author. He was dismissed.

Drommel followed up similar "linguistic finger-prints," tracking down the anonymous author of the letters against the German police chief. It was one of his own officials.

As a police officer the official had got accustomed to using certain expressions in speech and in his writing, which eventually found their way into his private correspondence.

Examination of the written word, which the police and the courts have used for some time, is not sufficient to protect the innocent and find out the guilty, according to Raimund Drommel.

The writer and author of a text are not necessarily the same person. The victim of a crime can be forced to write a letter, that would exonerate the criminal.

Only a systematic comparison of such a letter with other writings of the person concerned can show that this is what has happened.

This occurred in the case of a young girl who was kidnapped near *Cologne.* Shortly before her violent death she wrote two letters, in which the two main suspects were exonerated — they are now on trial before the Bonn district court.

Drommel discovered that the woman was forced to write the letters.

One of many factors that led to this conclusion was that on examining 600,000 words in her private correspondence one certain word did not appear once. One of the present accused, however, used this expression regularly.

Drommel believes that it is imperative to make better use than has been done until now of language analysis in a time of personal computers. More and more black-mail letters are produced on computers.

A slipped A on an old typewriter no longer reveals the identity of a wrong-doer, as it did in Miss Marple's day.

Ursula Diedenhofen

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 17 May 1988)

Words used by politicians 'are aimed at domination'

The Hanns Martin Schleyer Foundation took as its theme for its fourth "Young scientists and culture" congress in Essen "Where is our language going?"

The individual attitudes of the young scientists and professors to this question were very different. Profesor Thomas Ellwein from Constance confirmed that the language of politics "was not aimed at cognition but at domination."

Professor Ellwein said that demands were constantly made of politicians, they were constantly in the public eye and had to show leadership qualities.

They had to "compete with their opponents and always appeal to the sense of togetherness and pay tribute to the entertainment value that politics now has to have."

Naturally this is very taxing. One does not need to describe what is lack-



ing, namely time to acquire independent information, for working out for oneself interrelations and for a careful and critical consideration of one's own position.

The politician's working conditions also endanger his originality.

Ellwein said: "Those involved in lobbying must make linguistic compromises."

One is then close to the large associations in public life, one speaks the direct language of farmers, one shows solidarity with the workers, emphasises the achievements of employees so as to show one's own achievements in the right light and testifies to an understanding for the elderly and sympathy for the helpless.

Ellwein explained that since politicians were much listened to they contributed to the spread of jargon, if they themselves yielded to jargon, adding, "But jargon did not contribute to greater exactness of expression."

Jargon could just as easily serve to veil meaning as did language, presumed to be simple. And it could be dangerous, he said.

The present government has experienced this in its moves to reform taxation. The politicians, "like us all cannot recognise the truth and often not say what is right."

It is not surprising that mention was made at the congress of the media's ability as a word-smith.

Gerd Bacher, former director-general of Austrian Television, mentioned that through their reporting the media *gave not only an impression of the ex*ternals of politics but more and more of the actors on the political scene.

To this can be added that in the mind of the international public the political and cultural makeup of a country is increasingly determined by the quality of its media, particularly the film and television.

No other institution of modern civilisation *has made such a lasting impres*sion on cultural history in the post-war era as television.

Bacher pointed out that the right use of the mass media is a part of personal responsibility and the personal maturity of the individual.

Bacher said: "People who are fed up with themselves are certainly also fed

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■ AUCTIONS

Letters of Marx and Lenin bring the collectors in

RHEINISCHER MERKUR
Christ und Welt

The ideas of Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) do not have much credit outside the Soviet Union.

Despite glasnost, perestroika and the opening up of Mother Russia to the West, the theories propounded by Marx and Lenin, intellectual god-fathers of the Soviet *Union, count for little in a political* landscape through which the cold fronts of neo-conservatism are blowing.

But to the surprise of the casual observer examples of their hand-written items fetch enormous prices at autograph auctions in the West.

A four-page letter from Karl Marx to Thomas Allsop dated 1878 reached the dizzy heights of DM180,000 after hec*tic bidding at the the Marburg dealers* Stargardt in March.

Klaus Mecklenburg of Stargardt dryly said that a letter from Lenin to the German socialist Clara Zetkin fetched a similar record sum at a Stargardt auction last year.

Other auction houses can talk about quite different sums. An original manuscript by Albert Einstein (1879-1855) on his theory of relativity was secretly sold by Sotheby's in New York for between a half and a million marks.

The bidding at Sotheby's for a Franz Kafka (1883-1924) letter to his fiancée Felice Bauer went within a few seconds from $20,000 to $550,000.

The anonymous bidder on the telephone was, like the bidder for the Marx and Lenin letters, a private collector "from Europe," as Sotheby's discreetly put it.

Surprisingly the manuscript market is mainly dominated by private enthusiasts. Manuscript auctioneers all say that speculators are rare in the trade. If one does emerge he quickly disappears.

Ingo Nebehay from the Viennese art dealers of the same name said: "Handling autographs calls for rather a lot of experience."

His colleague from the Erasmus dealers in Basle amplified this by saying: "This sector is too sophisticated for speculators."

That is, indeed, true. The value of an original manuscript depends on many factors and it is sometimes difficult to assess these factors correctly. The price is fundamentally based on the following criteria:

- The importance the manuscript has or had for science or history.
- What position does the piece of writing have in the author's total works?
- How many people are interested in the manuscript?
- And finally, and this should not be underestimated, did the author write a lot or just a little?

These questions cannot always be answered easily. In view of the vast mass of examples of the written word there are only a few manuscripts that are indisputably of value.

Einstein's theory of relativity manuscript is one of these. The contents of the manuscript have fundamentally altered *our* weltanschauung, our world view. His relativity theory was the most important discovery this genius of the 20th century gave us. People are interested in his writings all over the world, and there are not many examples of his handwriting available, obtainable on the open market.

The same was true of the Marx and Lenin letters. Both letters included im*portant ideas — ideas that formed the* world we now live in.

The situation is not so simple with some autographs. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) was undoubtedly one of the most important artists in the West, but examples of his writing can be obtained at reasonable prices. Why is that?

Goethe wrote a lot. He lived to a ripe *old age and therefore wrote a lot more* than others.

Franz Kafka, for example, died young and destroyed many of his manuscripts. Nevertheless the price his letter to his fiancée fetched was surprising, for Kafka's letters are usually only of interest in the German-speaking world.

Manuscript dealers are not very keen to talk about prices, particularly high prices. *Alain Moirandant of the Eras*mus dealers in Basle said: "We are a secretive trade."

He has a horror of efforts to get record prices, common in art dealing. Dealers do not want a state of affairs similar to that prevailing in the art business.

Worldwide there are between 30 to 40 serious manuscript dealers. They try to keep prices "within moderate limits," according to Klaus Mecklenburg. This is very much in the interests of the academic world.

If the manuscript market had become an arena for speculators, as has happened in the art market, academic institutions and many private people would *not have been able to keep up.*

Nevertheless the price spiral could not be arrested. This is partly due to technical and social developments in this century.

Alain Moirandant said: "Writing by hand is becoming more and more rare. Scientists and writers work with a computer today. Who knows, perhaps in the next century we shall be dealing in orig*inal floppy* discs."

Then can be added that most people maintain direct contact with one another by telephone.

Klaus Mecklenburg maintains that despite spiralling prices it is still possible to acquire valuable manuscripts for sums equal to the cost of a car in the medium-range. But one has to know what one is doing. Manuscript dealers make no *recommendations.* Mecklenburg said: "We can't."

This is quite different to the fine arts world, where one can buy "blind" a van Gogh, a Manet or a Degas. This is a source of continuous surprise to autograph dealers.

Original scores of music are among the most valued manuscripts because there is a worldwide interest in them.

A music *manuscript of Lohengrin* by Richard Wagner (1813-1883) for DM26,000 was below its estimated value, but a score by 12-*tonalist* Anton Webern (1883-1945) climbed from DM7,500 to DM22,000.

Alain Moirandant explained this by saying: "There are very few manuscripts by Webern openly available. Almost all his works are locked away in archives."

Should important works come on the market or be threatened with sale, it is not unusual for the author's descendants to put up a fight for the work.

Last year when the great-grand-daughter of Emile Zola wanted to sell the original manuscript of his famous defence of Alfred Dreyfus, *J'accuse*, her father obtained a court order that the manuscript, dating from 1889, should *remain in the possession of the family.*

Dealers are convinced that this manuscript would have reached a high price. Knowing this and knowing that the manuscript was of considerable interest outside France. French Minister for the Arts Francois Leotard took *every precaution to ensure that the Zola* manuscript did not leave France after an eventual auction sale.

But back to speculators, of which there are very few in the manuscript business.

How can a person, looking for a valuable investment, know what is worth-while and what trivial from a writer such as Theodor Fontane, for instance, who wrote many letters that were just like other letters written by members of Berlin's bourgeoisie in the last century?

Ingo Nebehay does not think that there is a danger of art dealers, driven out of the art market because of the high level of prices, entering into the autograph business.

Klaus Mecklenburg recalls that only a couple of stamp collectors "have over the past few years tried to get into our business."

He is not worried. The business is too unpredictable. People outside the business could not enter it to skim off the cream within a short space of time.

The professionals themselves watch with excitement how certain examples of handwriting gain or lose at auctions — *particularly if manuscripts from specific people gain in importance because* of a current event.

But that is no guarantee of a high price. At the beginning of March a manuscript from the French physicist and Nobel Prize-winner Henri Becquerel (1852-1908) came under the hammer at Stargardt's in Marburg. After Tchernobyl at least his name has become world-famous.

But the manuscript was knocked down for only DM550. Probably a speculator would have been deceived and been taken in by a clever bluffer, hoping to sell the manuscript for an enormous sum.

Urs Tremp

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 20 May 1988)

A high note

Auctions do not account for the sales of all aletters and other hand-writen items, which makes it difficult to produce a list of which authors or authoresses command the highest prices.

Dealers will not say a word about transactions that take place out of the public gaze. Nevertheless it can be said that manuscripts from musicians and revolutionaries seem to be the best bets at the moment. For example:

A letter from Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart to the Baroness Waldstätten dated 1783 fetched DM147,900.

DM112,200 was paid for a letter dated 1789 to Buissart from Maximilien Robespierre.

A letter from Frédéric Chopin to Solange Clésinger (about his parting from George Sand) was sold for DM61,200.

A John Lennon manuscript with drawings fetched DM33,660.

The manuscript of the poem *Brautlied* by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe from 1810 was sold for DM32,640.

A typescript with hand-written annotations by Albert Einstein (on the paradoxes of space and time) dating from 1950 realised DM7,140.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 20 May 1988)

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up with television. Children who grow up in front of television are not so much a television problem as a problem for their parents.

Television is not responsible for the loneliness of the elderly; the young are who let them down."

There has always been violence, contempt for mankind and stupidity, even without the media. What has not always been available is that every citizen can now become well informed and through a variety of methods.

People have never before known so much about the activities of the government, about what is happening in the world, about the economy, technology, science and the arts as now.

Bacher said that it would be dangerous for people if media democracy was exchanged for media domination

(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 31 May 1988)

Continued from page 8

fair to assume that this was a message which had gone astray. The activities of the rescue teams, said *Krämer*, were in no may affected by this message.

Nevertheless, the question remains: was a mistake made in the hectic atmosphere? Did those in charge of rescue operations give up hope and, consequently, shift the emphasis from rescuing the survivors to recovering the dead much too early?

The heads of the colliery and the Mining Office reject this theory.

Hesse Premier Walter Wallmann also told the press at the Stolzenbach colliery on 4 June that all possible action had been taken. The discussion of these controversial aspects should not divert attention from the commendable effort of the rescue teams.

The dark circles under their eyes, the stubble and their pale faces give an idea of the overpowering experiences they have gone through.

The destruction caused by the explosion, the suffering of the miners' families, the tears of joy of the survivors, the exhaustion of the helpers, the pressure of the journalists and of public involvement in this tragedy.

Those directly affected would undoubtedly have preferred greater discretion and less hustle and bustle.

The rescue and recovery work continues. The men from the rescue squads, who have come to Borken from mining towns throughout Germany, keep on searching in the hope of finding perhaps one more survivor.

Again and again they march across the car park, step into the gondola, and descend into the murky depths.

The word hope, however, no longer crosses their lips.

Klaus Brill

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 6 June 1988)

■ HERITAGE

Exhibition digs deep into the roots of Bavaria

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Bavaria's history began about 1,500 years ago during the period of the Migration of Peoples. Three hundred years later, the first period of Bavarian history came to a violent end.

The Bavarian Duke Tassilo III, from the House of Agilolfinger, who felt like a king and who was very self-willed, was deserted by his nobles and had to bow to Charlemagne.

Tassilo abdicated in 788 AD and spent the rest of his life with his wife and children in a monastery. Instead of the death sentence he was pardoned and given a slow "death in a monastery."

The *Land* Salzburg and Bavaria have jointly put on an exhibition, "Die Bajuwaren. Von Severin bis Tassilo 488-788," dealing with these dark 300 years when the population in Bavaria and eastern Austria made up a unified area of settlement.

The exhibition will be shown in Austria at Mattsee and in Bavaria in Rosenheim up to 6 November.

The "Baiern," or Bavarians, were regarded as a mysterious people not only outside the frontiers of Bavaria. Suddenly from nowhere the "Bajuwaren" stormed upon history's stage.

In Jordanes' history of the Goths, *De Getarum Origine et Rebus Gestis*, they are named in passing 551 times. They lived to the East of the Suevi, that is to the east of the Lech, that formed the frontier between the Alemmani or Swabians.

Where did the Barbai or Baio(v)arii (and other spellings that have been handed down depending on the ear of the writer in the Early Middle Ages sources) come from?

The "men from the land of Baia" early caught the imagination of the academics.

They were linked to the Celtic "Bojern." Others maintained "the foundlings of the Migration of Peoples" came from Baiaheim, the translation of the Latinised Boiohaemum (Bohemia), and some that they were Marcomanni who immigrated into the Bavarians' lands. All these ingeni*ous theories got nowhere.*

The "Bajuwaren" exhibition, animated by Austria and four years in preparation, is a summing up for a wide public of the excavations in both countries.

The idea that the Bajuwaren immigated as a tribe into the Bavarian lands has finally been dismissed into the land of legend.

The Bajuwaren people originated from the lands between the Danube, Salzach, Lech and Enns. They merged with various other tribes, mostly Germanic in origin, with Celts, Romans, Slavs, Avars and Huns with their typical, intentionally deformed "turriculated skulls." They were a lively and ribald mixture.

The fathers of these vigorous, earthy "foundlings" have gradually been discovered. The organisers of the exhibition suggest the image of the "Vikings of the South" for them.

This is shown for the most part in the Mattsee part of the exhibition. Mattsee is a small, idyllic village between two lakes in the delightful holiday area of Salzburg's Voralpenland.

We must go back to the end of Roman rule in the search for the origins of the Bajuwaren.

The Roman Empire, suffering from exhaustion, used more and more hired allies and Germanic mercenaries in the frontier forts for defence against the inroads of the Alemmani and other Germanic tribes.

When the Germanic commander Odoacer replaced the Emperor Romulus Augustulus in 476, pushing the Western Roman Empire to its end, there was a halt to the pay for the Germanic auxiliaries.

The frontier defence system fell apart. In the province of Raetia II, that extended to the Lech, the Alemmani pushed forward.

St Severinus, bishop and senior Roman dignitary, had Roman civilians and the romanised Celts evacuated to the neighbouring province of Regnum Noricum and into the interior of the Empire.

But the floodgates soon opened up there too. Odoacer arranged for the evacuation of Regnum Noricum in 488.

Still not all Romans adhered to the slogan, "Back to the Empire." Placenames, particularly at the lakes close to the mountains, confirm that many southern foreigners remained in the country.

Austrian archaeologists have recovered from a burial ground in Grödig finds that confirm this.

In the regions to which these peoples retreated there existed for centuries later self-contained Roman settlements which imparted Roman culture to the Germani.

Among the troops in the Danube forts between Neuburg and Passau mercenaries of a Germanic tribe were stationed. This tribe originally came from the lower and middle Elbe and had settled in south-east Bohemia before settling down on the Danube frontier with Roman approval — opposite the forts in which men closely related to them were serving as mercenaries.

Archaeologists do not know their name, that is true, but the tribe and the path of its migration can be recognised beyond all doubt on its characteristic earthenware.

The "Men from Bohemia" (identified as the archaeological cultural group Friedenhain-Prestovice) obviously remained in the country and then, off their own bat, they began to rule locally.

Their centre was the legionary fort of Regensburg with its massive ashlar walls,



Bajuwaren warrior (left) and girl dressed in costume with jewellery. 7th C AD. Modern illustration.

regarded by Bishop Arbeo of Freising as impregnable in 770.

These Germani were numerically not very great but they were a group that set the tone and their name was extended to include all the people.

Around them gathered the Romans left behind and the descendants of the Huns, the immigrant Alemmani, Ostogoths, Langobardi and Thuringians.

The proportions of the tribes are not yet known in detail, but the neighbouring Alemanni exercised a great influence, shown in the language, placenames and the material legacy they left behind.

Anthropologically they are too diverse. The Bajuwaren had wider and more squat skulls, and "typically inherent anomolies" such as development faults in the spinal column and deformed shins and fibulae.

The mercenaries from the Danube forts were overthrown by the Ostogoth King Theodoric the Great. He had succeeded Odoacer in Italy and built up a powerful empire as a counterweight to Franconian power.

Theodoric claimed the former Roman provinces south of the Danube and under his rule (up to 537) there was peace in the land of the Bajuwaren after this period of unrest.

The fusion of the various ethnic groups promoted the formation of the Bajuwaren people.

The Avars, who were horsemen, were the neighbours of the Bajuwaren in the second half of the 6th century. They were feared because of their new, superior weaponry, their far-reaching bows, their assault lances, their armour and saddles with stirrups.

The many golden objects found in the burial grounds of their leaders are evidence of the immense amounts of tribute received from Byzantium. The Slavs settled in eastern Bavaria and the Carthinians in Carthinia in their wake. The Slavs were only integrated into the Bajuwaren people later.

The Langobardi, allied to the Avars, made room for the Avars in Lower Austria and in 568 moved to Italy.

The Bajuwaren (and the Alemanni) took over the Langobardi custom of placing in the graves of the Christian dead a cross of gold-foil.

The Bavarians not only were allied to the "Long-beards" by marrying into the ruling houses but also joined with them in opposition to the empire of the Franks.

The first known Bavarian duke, Garibald I, placed in power by the Franks, was mentioned in 555. He was married to a Langobardi princess.

Garibald, the first member of the house of Agilolfinger on the Bavarian throne (whether he was himself a Frank is not known), had striven for far-reaching independence as a vassel of the Merovingian kings.

This striving for independence ultimately proved the undoing of Tassilo III, the last Bavarian duke from the Alemmani branch of the Agilolfinger house.

A collection of jewels, belonging to the Langobardi Queen Theodelinde from the Agilolfinger line, can be seen at the Mattsee museum. They are part of the cathedral treasures at Monza.

A good copy of the Tassilo Cup is on display at the Mattsee museum in a room done out in black with Gregorian chant in the background.

This marvellous example of the art of "Bavarian" goldsmiths was supposedly made in Salzburg and was presented by Tassilo III to the Benedictine monastery at Kremsmünster in 777, where the original is still.

A second copy of the Tassilo Cup can be seen in the Rosenheim section of the exhibition with other, mainly original, liturgical objects of the time, including the splendid Rupertus Cross from Bischofshofen in Pongau.

Heathen Armulets and Christian symbols from graves can be seen. There are models of church buildings (from the late 7th century onwards) and monasteries.

In an air-conditioned room valuable codices and illuminated books are on display. They come from Bavarian monastories. Some of them, such as the Codex Millenarius from Kremsmünster, are probably to be seen for the last time in an exhibition.

Finally the exhibitions deal with the settlements. There are on display the discoveries made at the excavations at Kirchheim, near Munich, which have a significance far beyond the region.

Dieter Kapff

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 June 1988)



Illustrations circa 818 AD. Left, harvesting corn with sickel; right, hunt with falcon.

(Photos: Catalogue)

■ MEDICINE

New political pressure hardens front in battle against allergies

About 20,000 substances can cause allergies. According to one estimate, 20 per cent of the German population have an allergy. Treatment for some forms has improved. Hay fever can now be treated by medicines that don't cause drowsiness and the controversial cortisone therapy has been superseded for most asthma. In this article for *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt*, Eckhart Klaus Roloff writes that although every year an estimated 40 million working days are lost because of allergies, there are still too few allergy specialists in the country. But things may be on the point of getting better. Roloff was at a meeting in Bonn where doctors and politicians talked about the problems and he reveals a new political initiative.

Are jelly-bear lollies a danger to health? The Bonn Ministry of Health thinks they are and is thinking about banning them, a conference on allergies has been told.

Health officials say the dye tartrazine (tartrate) is an allergen which can cause itching, hives, swellings, nausea, diarrhoea, migrane, *conjunctivitis and* arthralgia. Sweets can contain as much as 80 milligrams per 100 grams.

This sounds dangerous. Yet it is not atypical for a food product. For example, milk and milk products contain just as many allergens. Manufacturers of sweets *therefore say that if their products are* unacceptable, then milk should also be unacceptable.

They also point out that there is lack of conclusive proof about allergic reactions and that the number of allergic reactions is negligible.

The Bonn Minister of Health, Rita Süssmuth, avoided saying what her opinion about the jelly bears was when she spoke at the opening of the conference, although it would have gone down well.

She was addressing people who suffer from allergies, a group that is extremely sensitive to the many substances, often unidentifiable, which are all around in the environment. And she said that it was all the better if the lawmakers managed to help by eliminating them from food sources — even if these substances have many other sources.

Frau Süssmuth thought it more important to talk about the major broad problems of the issue rather than mention the jelly bears. She emphasised the need for more research.

Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber offered some crumbs of comfort when he spoke. He said that although nobody could promise a solution, 14 million marks had been allocated for research into allergens over the next three years.

Uta Würfel, an FDP politician, told the meeting that four parliamentary parties are to call on the government to produce by November a report for Parliament as a basis of action on allergies and asthmatic complaints.

Behind this call is an initiative under which eight members of parliament — two from each party — are acting as the parliamentary arm of the National Asthma and Allergy *Union to give the* union some political bite.

The union was founded in 1897 on the north German island of Heligoland. It is the oldest health self-help organisation in the country. It has 10,000 members.

Among other things, members receive medical advice which is supported by a national pollen information service and a quarterly magazine called the *Allergiker*.

The number of members does not reflect the millions of people who actually suffer from allergies. According to one poll, 20 per cent of Germans have an allergy and a further 15 per cent are borderline cases.

Once allergies appear they tend to become a partner for life. As a rule allergies are difficult to diagnose. Even after intensive research findings can be inconclusive. Treatment is difficult.

Just about any substance in the environment can set off an allergy. There are an estimated 20,000 substances which cause allergies. People react to apples, onions, angora wool, toothpaste, the acacia tree, cosmetics, cement, bee stings and even budgerigars.

There is no clear evidence one way or the other whether or not allergies are on the increase. Certainly there are more kinds of allergies now. Synthetic substances, eating fashions, contact with animals and exposure to new air conditioners, have all caused many unwanted reactions.

Worldwide research has shown that cases of bronchial asthma, often allergy based, are on the increase everywhere. New Guinea took on western life style and now has a western asthma count

Even switching from a hammock to a mattress, commonly seen as a sign of progress, can cause reactions. Mattresses, bedspreads, pillows, carpets and upholstered furniture have many mites which are invisible to the naked eye.

They are a natural phenomenon. Uncleanliness is not the cause and they do not pass on disease.

The webs of these arachnids are the problem. They decay into fine particles which combine with house dust and are inhaled — causing the sixth most common form of allergy, house-dust-based allergy.

The eyes water, the nose runs, and the victim coughs. In severe cases, asthma is a result. If the doctor diagnoses a dust allergy and mite asthma, then it's worth having a test to detect any effects from domestic dirt or substances in domestic cleaning agents.

The mites are hard to combat. Even intensive vacuum cleaning cannot get rid of them. They have suction pads on their feet enable them to cling to textiles.

Vacuum cleaners can be effective in other cases as long as the air is filtered. A filter's network has an electrostatic charge *which retains dust and skin particles*, bacteria and pollen.

This means there are fewer allergenic substances in the air. With so much attention to mites, it was not surprising that the conference resembled a trade fair for vacuum cleaners and bed linen.

Even if mould allergy is the most common allergic complaint, the best known one is doubtlessly hay fever. About three million Germans suffer from allergies including those of the mucous membrane caused by the pollen of trees, flowers, bushes and grass.

A pollen count of 20 per cubic metre is enough to cause reactions. A single rye plant produces over four million of them.

Allergist Gerhard Schultze-Werninghaus said medicine has made some progress treating hay fever. With the help of terfenadine and astemizol, antihistamines help treatment but without causing the drowsiness typical of the older forms of anti-histamines.

Schultze-Werninghaus said scientists have developed an inhalable substance which has replaced the controversial cortisone therapy. Inhaling enables a more localised treatment and causes only minor side effects.

A clinic in Heidelberg has had some success in treating hay fever with acupuncture. The treatment starts at least six weeks before blossom time. The psychosomatic aspect of treatment is still being ignored, although it has helped many patients with difficult clinical syndromes.

The political attitude towards the topic is something of a dark chapter. A mass illness which costs the state billions in medical expenses and sick benefit and causes 40 million lost working days each year makes the makes it incomprehensible why more money for research is not released.

To make matters worse, Germany has too few allergists. The title is a supplementary qualification which is obtained after a hard year's extra medical study. The profession exists nowhere as an interdisciplinary unit.

University inheritance estates mean that no clinic would share their resources with new departments. Without more interdisciplinary cooperation, allergy research will not improve on the moderate success of recent years. Research will have to become more receptive to alternative methods.

Hanspeter Grigoleit, representative of two medical insurance schemes, told the meeting that traditional medicine should be less dogmatic in its attitudes to new medical trends.

He said the traditional ways of treating difficult allergies such as neurodermitis were a "well-worn path into a cul-de-sac."

But many patients are angered by the attitudes of these self-same medical insurance schemes: on the one hand the the insurance companies hate paying out for unsuccessful (traditional) forms of treatment. On the other, they won't pay for the often successful treatment by homeopaths and other alternative types of medicine.

The qualifications of many referee consultants (who make independent assessments of a patient's health for purposes of deciding on expensive or long-term treatment or whether invalidity pensions should be paid) are also under attack, especially where in questions of occupational diseases where allergic causes have traditionally played a role.

However often and conclusive the wish for "change" is stated, the matter will no doubt be raised yet again at the next allergy conference.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

Eckart Klaus Roloff

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 3 June 1988)

■ FRONTIERS

Jostling queues at Jesus' wardrobe on skid row

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Jesus is alive and well in the Hamburg red-light district of St Pauli, at Talstrasse 11 to be precise, just off the Reeperbahn.

His shop is there for all to see, lit up brightly with a neon sign proclaiming: "Jesus in St Pauli." The sign looks just like another across the road which belongs to a cinema showing sex films: a large, rectangular box with black characters against the lit-up orange background.

True, the hours of business are not the same as the cinema; nor of Yayla, the Turkish quick-food joint next door; nor of Trumpeten Sophie or of Tam Tam. But the customers come, all the same.

Just before 3 pm: about 25 women jostle each other outside the door: young pregnant women and old toothless women; older pregnant women and younger toothless women. They complain loudly in Turkish, German, Polish or Yugoslavian.

At three o'clock, the house at Talstrasse 11 opens its wardrobe — Tuesdays are for men and Thursdays for women. These are the days when the St Pauli Salvation Army hands out free clothing.

Ulrike is in a room on the first floor with eight young people. She is a trained nurse who joined the Salvation Army five years ago. She knows what is going on down below in front of the door. She offers a short prayer: "God, when I see the women pushing and shoving, it makes me aggressive. Please give me a massive helping of relaxation to keep me cool."

Anja, who is a nursing aide trained to look after old people and who began in Talstrasse just four months ago, takes a more practical line: "Lord, please let the women have a little more calmness so they don't tear the clothes to tatters."

They are not the only ones there when the distribution takes place: there are young men doing their alternative to military service, there are theology students and other assorted assistants. Only about half are members of the Salvation Army.

A Yugoslav lady, about 40, wins the battle at the door. Protest shrieks from the others follow her as she fights through the door, takes a slip marked Number 1 and hurries up the wooden stairs, her footsteps echoeing through the staircase.

At the top of the stairs, she shakes Anja's hand and tells her what sort of clothes she wants.

The other women are now sitting in the communal room with their slips of paper. They look at their empty plastic bags or think out loud about whether the kitchen will be serving pea soup or lentil soup.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav lady with the Number 1 slip shows the staff the holes in her dress and says: "I want two skirts, a pullover, shoes and a coat."

Ulrike explains that no one gets more than four pieces of clothing. "Okay, good," says the woman. "Just a skirt, then."

Ulrike calls out the next number. A dark-blonde about 30 stamps impatiently and demands clothing. Ulrike explains that, according to the file, she has already received five pullovers, five pairs of shoes, four pairs of trousers and four coats in the past three months.

"You were here last week," says Ulrike. "You'll have to wait another three weeks." She explained to me: "Many take the clothes down to the fish market to sell for money to buy schnapps."

It is not abnormal for people to need new clothing every four weeks. Wear and tear is heavy. Claus, for 14 months a civilian helper at the centre, says: "Most of the people cannot wash either themselves or their clothes. When their clothes are unusable, they throw them in the rubbish."

Now the waiting room has become quieter. A few women move about out in the corridor as a Turkish girl hops in between them on one leg. At a table next to the door, an older woman explains why her eyes are red and swollen: "The cold air outside does it." You can smell the schnapps a mile away.

Anja calls Number 22 in to the clothing room. She helps the woman find a pullover the right size and colour. The woman wants to know whether red or pink suit her best.

The shoes are a simpler proposition. The woman, heavily overweight, sees a pair of high-heeled pumps and knows straight away they are the right ones. She puts them on and says they only fit because two toes are missing on each foot.

"Frostbite," she says and elaborates. "When I was 15, I couldn't stand it any longer with my step-mother. I got out. On the way, I went to sleep in the snow."

The selection in the wardrobe is big. Church communities make regular deliveries of old clothing and many people bring their own unwanted clothes themselves.

Claus: "We are almost up with fashion. It makes working here fun. Our down-and-outs are snazzily dressed."

But there are still frustrations. He says the reasons for the deprivation remain. People have new clothes, but most have neither home nor work.

Dagmar, a social worker aged 28, has been with the Salvation Army for two and a half years. In that time, she has come to accept that only a few of the people she deals with manage to stop drinking and organise their lives along better lines.

"These days I find the relapse cases not as tragic as I once did. It's a part of life." But she does get satisfaction from her work: "I believe we are fulfilling Jesus' wishes. We don't just talk about problems, we also do a lot."

The little Turkish girl has got tired of hopping about. Now she stops, holds her nose, and looks in fascination at an old woman who is wearing a shawl and headscarf and a short coat — but not much else. She stinks.

Anja hands her across a dress. Then she says goodbye as the last two women leave.

Now the communal room is being prepared for use as coffee-room for the homeless. The work is accompanied by singing.

But Anje folds pullovers and looks out the window. Across the road, the sex cinema sign is blinking into life: Films on the Big Screen incl Sex Book only 6 marks.

Katrin Buseman

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 5 June 1988)

Park-building escorts for women drivers

Rows of parked cars, dull neon lights, long shadows, concrete pillars: it is dark and the only sound is the clip-clop of a pair of women's high-heeled shoes on the concrete floor. It is an underground car park — and not only women are afraid of them, even during daytime when they are no brighter than at night.

Now a project has been introduced in Mainz aimed at alleviating this fear. Women need only press a button and they are met by a uniformed attendant with a transceiver who escorts them from their park place back to daylight or from the entrance to their car. The attendants are students.

Psychology student Christoph van Eding is one of 15 who has volunteered for the service. He says the aim is to help women defeat the fear.

One of those to use the service, which began at the beginning of May, is Nicolette Obermeier, a student. She welcomes the service but says that she needs it at night, not so much during the day when "it is not so bad in the garage."

But she points out that the escorts are only available between 10 am and 7 pm. The car park management, however, plans to increase the hours of attendance until the theatre and cinemas come out.

Users pay a mark, but that nothing like covers the cost, which amounts to a total of 6,000 marks a month. This is paid by the city. Cost is one reason why a place like Frankfurt, which has a similar large number of parking buildings, is not doing the same thing.

The attendants sometimes carry the women's shopping bags. The park building manager says: "We're not trying to make ourselves look like heroes with revolvers, but more like a version of the English bobby."

AP

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 May 1988)

Rising sun over Hokkaido's Heidelberg castle

A piece of Germany will be opened to the public next year — in Japan. The *Königreich Glück* (Kingdom of Happiness) on Hokkaido will welcome people through the main gate which is aid to be an exact replica of the former gate at Heidelberg Castle.

In front of it, sentries dressed in German uniforms from the Middle Ages will greet everyone with a "Guten Tag".

The organisers say earnestly that no Japanese wil be spoken in an effort to create the atmosphere of a foreign land.

The town hall is to be a replica of the Hanau Rathaus, near Frankfurt; the staff at the bank, the post office and the police station are to wear German uniforms.

It is all the idea of building contractor Atsuo Nishi. In November, he travelled through Germany for two weeks to see for himself all about the Brothers Grimm, the Bremen town musicians and the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

The May Queen festival is planned to be celebrated with local farmers growing Maikönigin potatoes which, it is hoped, will be sold in the market place of the kingdom by sellers in German costume.

Visitors will be allowed to milk cows, although they will have to use plastic gloves "for reasons of hygiene."

There will be a Happiness Church where people will be able to get married or celebrate birthdays, and at Christmas, the sounds of Silent Night will be played from a tape recorder.

In the wine cellar, Jägerschnitzel (pork chop) will be served and, at a souvenir shop, tourists will be able to buy Original-Bierkrüge (old-style beer mugs) and cuckoo clocks "so that people can imagine themselves standing in a German forest."

The ladies will be able to buy a Dirndl (south German country dress) before they eat sauerkraut in the Bierhalle and drink beer (Glücksbier). The brochure promises that all this will be "wirklich lustig" (everybody will have a great old time).

Many Japanese naturally think of Neuschwanstein castle in Bavaria and the Hofbräuhaus in Munich when they think of Germany and not at all with an age when German men of letters and scientists are honoured in Japan.

A leisure park in Tokyo styled on Disneyland lines has proved to be a commercial success, and the organisers of the Kingdom of Happiness hope that everything from Snow White to the Big Bad Wolf and much in between will attract the Japanese in droves and enable them to have the feeling for a day of "being German". The brochure says that today's customer puts great store on the genuine. That is why every effort is to be made to convince tourists that everything is built precisely according to the German original.

Helmuth Räther

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 6 June 1988)

John Wayne's Colt jams

When John Wayne was in action, there was never any doubt: alone and unchallenged, he rode through the desert, shot his way into the saloon and rescued the damsel in distress from the arms of the bandit. The only time the power might have wilted a little was when he had to pause for a button to be sewn on.

It used to be all so simple. Not any more, apparently. Today's John Waynes can certainly fry an egg and knows his way round the washing machine. But he has to battle with an angry wife and rebellious children — and he suffers from some sort of illness.

Peter Kleinmichel is one of eight who runs a hotline for men in Frankfurt. He says: "Often men ring us who have a whole life behind them — career, family, house, car. Now, they are suddenly retired, have time to reflect, and they are unhappy."

Haydar Karatepe, another member of the advice team, says men at the peak of their powers, between 40 and 45, also ring. They are putting all their energies

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■ HORIZONS

People to blame: dogs are getting more dangerous

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Cave canem — Beware of the Dog!" is a warning which can be read on one of the houses of the ancient city of Pompeii.

Almost 2,000 years after the city was buried beneath the lava of Vesuvius similar words of warning about domestic dogs or watchdogs can be read the world over.

On average, 80 people, including 30 children, are attacked or bitten by dogs every day in Germany.

Dog's teeth sink into postmen and -women roughly 3,050 times a year, and almost 10,000 deer are killed every year by stray dogs.

This has resulted in various demands. One is that owners must obtain a training certificate or dog-handler licence; another is that dogs be registered as dangerous weapons; and another is that it should be compulsory to keep dogs on leads.

Although the chairman of the German Child Protection Society, Walter Wilken, describes dogs as "faithful friends for children" he also says "the bitter truth is that children are also terribly bitten by vicious dogs."

Viennese dog psychologist Dr Brunner is convinced that "every dog can become a danger if it gets into the wrong hands or is overbred in the wrong direction."

What is the cause of the change in the relationship between man and his "best friend", which began 14,000 years ago?

Last year, Professor Günter Nobis from Bonn confirmed that the domestic dog has existed so long by referring to the famous Kassel dog discovered as a burial gift in a Palaeolithic tomb.

Do dogs bite more often or more readily nowadays? Is their relationship to human beings disturbed?

In the case of a small number of our four-legged friends the answer is yes.

But it's human beings who are to blame, especially the black sheep among the large number of otherwise conscientious dog-breeders.

They deliberately breed fierce and pugnacious dogs, which are generally bought by people who want to channel their own aggressions with the help of this "status symbol". They want a "weapon" without a proper licence.

Serious mistakes are also made on training grounds, where instead of being trained the dog's natural behaviour is destroyed.

The results of this kind of breeding and training are pitiful creatures with degenerated inhibitory traits.

In the hands of someone who is perhaps himself disturbed bull-terriers and bull-dogs — often bred to resemble fighting dogs of yore — and even Rottweilers, mastiffs and Alsatians can be turned into killers.

Confinement in kennels, lack of contact between the dog-owner and his dog, and, above all, the inadequate clarification of the position of the dog in the hierarchy of his species are further errors people make and which often make dogs vicious.

Not enough care is taken to make it clear to the dog that the owner and not the dog is the "leader of of the pack".

"Dogs become dangerous," says Dorit Feddersen-Petersen from the Institute for Domestic Animal Zoology at the University of Kiel, "because their owners don't give them the proper hierarchical allocation and have spoilt them."

There is a growing acceptance of the fact that more has to be done to improve understanding between the dog-owner and the dog.

Special dog training centres designed to make the dog a partner instead of just giving it drill are already being set up.

The first legal steps have also been taken.

Although Germany hasn't yet got a dog arbitration court as in Los Angeles, which convenes once a month, has an animal trainer as its chairman instead of a judge, and orders training programmes rather than fines, a court in Wiesbaden recently decided that the owner of an Alsatian had to either take his dog to a "dog school" or seek professional assistance to train the dog properly himself.

One institution which sets out to help dog-owners deal with their pets and which stands out from the other dog training institutions is the German Academy for Dog Training in Heidelberg.

Its target group are dog-owners who accept the fact that they don't know enough about dogs and who want to establish a better basis for their relationship with the dog during its 10- to 15-year life.

The programme offered in Heidelberg concentrates on behaviour research and analysis, the development of training methods, and giving advice in seminars and via home training courses.

Bernd Wolf and his wife, who began to set up the institute in 1985, are convinced that there is a lack of scientifically-backed information on how to train dogs.

Ignorance, exaggerated domestication and misconceptions about what a dog is produce negative phenomena such as overcrowded animal homes, accidents, unjustified punishment of the animals and injuries to people.

"Muzzles and leads," says Bernd Wolf, "only combat the effects but not the serious training errors, the real cause."

That's why he wants to provide dog-lovers with more knowledge about how to deal with dogs and what effects the various training measures can have.

One seminar in Heidelberg deals with the basics of training a dog.

Many practical questions are raised.

Can a dog be trained at any age?

How important is dog's own rating of its position in the hierarchy? What, apart from the command of the trainer, can intentionally or unintentionally make the dog behave in a certain way?

How can a dog be trained to be absolutely obedient?

Is it all possible to train a dog without punishment or force, just with praise and recognition, and what implications does this have for dogs and their owners?

To begin with, the subject matter is only taught via home learning courses.

Weekend seminars will begin next year.

The first courses have been already been successfully held.

As the character Wagner says in Goethe's *Faust*: "*Dem Hunde, wenn er gut gezogen, wird selbst ein weiser Mann gewogen*", which roughly means that even a wise man will take to a well-trained dog.

Werner Koep

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 June 1988)



Fun with wolves . . . Dirk Neumann at work.

(Photo: AP)

Experiment aims at showing wolves can be trained

Dirk Neumann, director of the Wiesbaden zoo and a researcher into animal behaviour, is experimenting to see what young wolf-cubs learn from tame adult wolves.

The five four-week-old wolf-cubs he has singled out for his experiment are still unable to struggle through the ankle-deep grass in the zoo enclosure, but nevertheless do all they can to move like the fully-grown members of their species.

"It's remarkable how lively they become when they realise that their bottle's on the way," says Neumann.

Apart from milk from the bottle the cubs, valued at roughly DM300 each, are fed on minced beef.

In a month's time they will be "handed over" to the wolves Rock, Romulus and Moritz.

The second phase of Neumann's study of the bahaviour of wolves will then begin.

He hopes that, as in nature, the animal highest-up in the hierarchy will adopt and rear the young cubs.

Neumann wants to observe how the cubs learn from their adoptive fathers, which themselves have close social contact with human beings.

The head of the Wiesbaden zoo picked pure descendants of the Canadian wolf for his experiment.

The results of research so far are very promising: during their "childhood" wolves develop much faster and comprehend situations much better than their domesticated cousings, dogs.

Research findings also indicate that wolves don't allow themselves be pushed around like dogs.

Neumann says wolves only let themselves be trained "if they feel that it makes sense, for example, to get a piece of meat as a reward."

This aspect is not so important in the case of the relationship between people and dogs.

Neumann's project is the continuation of a project he began in the Hanau "wolf school" he set up in 1983.

Neumann, whose activities with wolves has gained nationwide publicity, hit the headlines in April 1986 when he was attacked and seriously injured in the Hanau game park by a pack of nine wolves.

Before he began his studies with the financial support of the Society for Domestic Animal Research the wolf was generally regarded as untrainable.

The 39-year-old researcher, however, claims that he has proof that it must have been possible to tame the wild predecessors of the dog roughly 10,000 years ago.

"With growing enthusiasm" he spends about 10 hours a day with his wolves and is carefully getting everything ready for the encounter between the cubs and the adult wolves.

Neumann feels certain that the animals will get along. His experience has shown him that wolves willingly rear young cubs, even if they are not their own.

If, despite the optimism, Neumann's project fails, the cubs would have to be destroyed.

There are plenty of other cubs in the zoo and no-one would run the risk of breaking up a pack by adding unfamiliar cubs.

Andreas Kristionat

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 29 May 1988)

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into their career and wonder why they can't function in bed.

"Many other callers are simply unsatisfied with their lives and don't know why." Many suffered from the constant competitive situation at work, the rivalry between colleagues and even between friends.

Whereas women competed against other women for men, the rivalry among men went further: it involved women, career, sport, leisure, car.

The Frankfurt hotline is manned every Monday and Thursday. An average of six or eight ring each day. They are not softies who are subjugated to women. They have no intention of turning callers into John-Wayne types going their own way with an iron will.

The idea is to allow a man to see facets of his own character; his feminine and his masculine properties. Kleinmichel: "That doesn't mean that it should lead a man to say: yesterday I hit my wife but tomorrow I wil make it up by doing the dishes."

There are also personal meetings to back up the telephone calls. Every Sunday, those that want to meet at a Frankfurt cafe.

The range of topics is wide: things like sterility, heart attacks, potency and liver diseases.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 June 1988)